

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



**LABOR**  
*in* **WAR** *time*

L. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1939

NO. 11

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



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# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date: all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

## CHAT

Out of our mailbag in one morning recently, poured letters that are a delight to an editor's soul. There was one from the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. strongly approving a recent article on our woman's page entitled "When Food Prices Rise." The Cooperative League found this article of enough merit to reprint it and send it to other labor and cooperative papers.

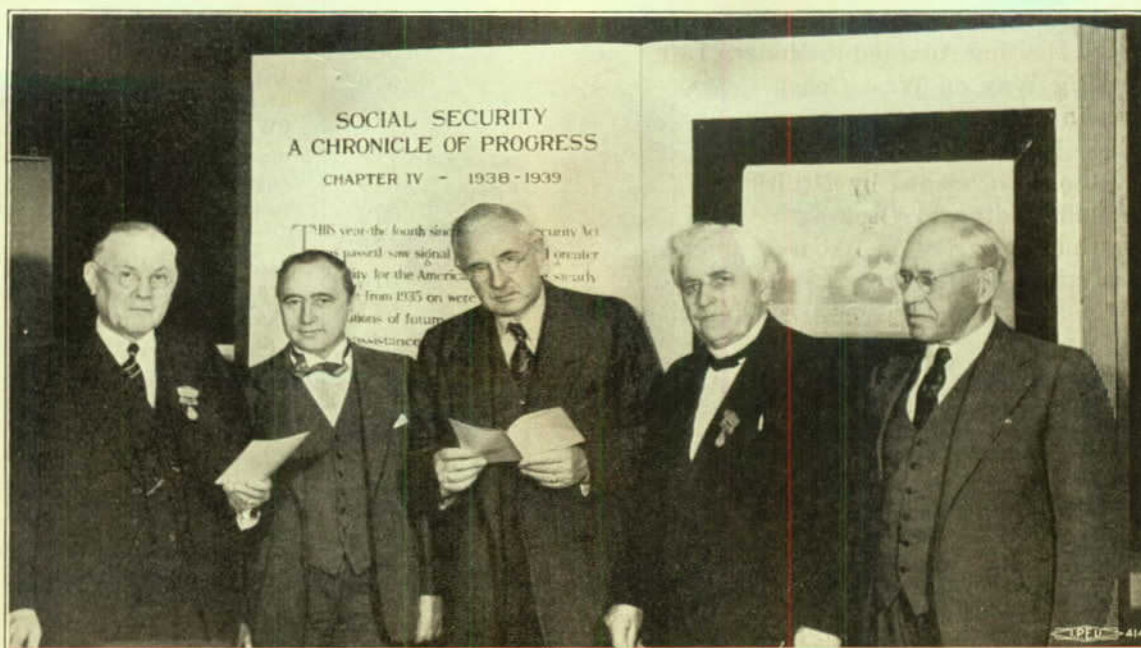
Another letter came from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation of the United States Department of Agriculture, thanking us for our explanatory article on the food stamp plan.

A third letter came from the Society for the Advancement of Management, recalling our services to the important subject of time and motion.

The head of one of labor's important radio stations gives us a shot in the arm with "I read the latest issue and again want to say that I think we have the best JOURNAL of any international union—in fact, why tie it down to an international union—just say that I think we have a very, very good JOURNAL."

Our enterprising contributor, Shappie, completes our joy this month with another letter revealing that his pungent sketches of the Work World reach back into reality. He tells us of Dan, one of the characters in the present installments, one of the finest shots in the world. "I used to hold clay pipes in my fingers and he would break them with a long-barreled, Colt's frontier revolver of that date." Dan, once a lineman, is now a millionaire and still keeps his pleasant relationship with Shappie. Shappie closes by saying that "We are looking for the next installment of Casey. It contains four or five real characters still living. Their ages run all the way from 71 to 87."





A. F. OF L. SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE CONFERS WITH CHIEFS

Left to right: President Green; Matthew Woll, photo-engravers; G. M. Bugniazet, electrical workers; Secretary Morrison; John P. Frey, moulders. The A. F. of L. Social Security Committee sat upon the Social Security Advisory Committee and aided in shaping report which led to 1939 amendments to Social Security Act. The committee is responsible for brilliant report on Social Security, attracting national attention, filed with the Cincinnati A. F. of L. convention.





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## STATUS OF UNIONS *in* MODERN WARFARE

**W**RITING in "The Iron Age," Felix Beyer, a German economist just recently arrived in the United States, makes some searching comments upon the economic status of Germany. Mr. Beyer entitles his article "The Coming Collapse of German Industry." He believes that German industry is moving toward a critical stage of early possible collapse. One of the reasons assigned for this early possible collapse is "the withdrawal of skilled men from industry for servicing the army."

He also discovers in his analysis that the workmen of the German nation are already fatigued and production per man of nearly every manufacturer of raw material is steadily declining. He finds that these workers are older on the average than workers in other countries because younger men have been brought into the army. He finds these workers sustained on insufficient food rations.

Another reason for this imminent collapse of German industry is the "involuntary sabotage." German workers are working without hope. Morale is low. Production can not, therefore, reach high levels.

These imposing comments will serve to usher in the all-important question, what shall be the status of labor unions in modern warfare? This question, we know, is agitating the minds of many thoughtful labor leaders and working men in these United States. In the main, there are just two objectives for American labor in time of war:

1. To give that voluntary cooperation to their government so as to mobilize every dollar, resource and manpower to win the war.

2. To hang on to those gains made over the period of the last 50 years so that industrial democracy can not be set back by the fact that war by itself of necessity must be waged on a different basis from peacetime pursuits.

A volume bearing on the answers to these questions has just been issued by the Tax Research Institute of America. The author is Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary of the Institute. This volume is

Skill is important as guns and manpower. Modern warfare is acid testing of economic systems and technologies.

called "Adjusting Your Business to War" and bears an introduction by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War. It has attracted widespread attention recently by the fact that the President of the United States mentioned the book at one of his press conferences. The book is really a manual attempting to describe the adjustments that must be made by all citizens, by business and by labor in case the United States enters war. It is founded upon the theory that modern warfare is not a contest between arms but a contest between populations, economic systems and technologies. The book is also a careful review of what happened in the United States on the structural side during the Great War and offers suggestions principally to business as to what is likely to happen if war comes.

### DEMOCRACY AND WAR

Hopefully it quotes Colonel Frank A. Scott, the first chairman of the War Industries Board, as saying:

"In a dictatorship, such as Germany today or Italy today, in a great military nation such as Germany prior to the World War, methods were provided by which the war basis instantly changed national life, not just the life of the men involved in the military services, but national life. This is not true in England; that is not true in the United States. We have to hope that it will never be true in either of these great democracies, but the fact that it is not true makes us somewhat weaker at the outset of a war effort because we can proceed only so fast and so far as we are sustained by the sentiment of our people and the opinions and sentiments and emotions of the law-makers who represent those people."

This would lead one to believe that the Wilson Administration manfully strove

to preserve democracy even as it was fighting to make the war safe for democracy. Other quotations from world leaders are not so hopeful from the point of view of democracy.

Ludwig Lore, a writer on international subjects, is quoted as saying, "Unfortunately war can not be conducted within the formula of democracy." German generals are quoted as saying that every resource must be commandeered to bring about national mobilization for the winning of the war.

Under the National Defense Act the Assistant Secretary of War becomes a high liaison officer between the government and business. Under him he will have a planning organization which will to the smallest detail work out specifications under standardized practices whereby every business can pass to a wartime basis over night and supply war materials and munitions to the government.

All of the comments in this book are of interest to labor and primarily of interest are the chapters dealing with the control of labor. A conflict between war powers and the sanctions for collective bargaining set up under the National Labor Relations Act is frankly admitted by the author. He says:

"As can readily be understood, the right to strike will become a burdensome one to the instrumentalities of national defense when it is exercised in industries which are producing the needs of the armed forces. It is not probable that the right to strike will be completely terminated nor is it probable that the ease with which it can be asserted under the National Labor Relations Act will be continued."

Mr. Cherne, the author, recognizes as do the heads of the government the principle laid down by Felix Beyer that skilled workers are highly necessary to the success of industrial as well as army mobilization. Mr. Cherne points out that the army has no desire to remove from necessary civilian life those skilled workers who are more vital in the continuance of their civilian activities than in the armed forces. He finds that it is estimated that the minimum requirements of the Army for skilled personnel are approximately 20 per cent of the total enrolled and that the Navy requirements are considerably higher, probably 40 per cent of the total enrolled.

### WAR AGENCIES REVIEWED

If the operators of the coming war follow the experience of the American government in the last great war it is



likely that labor will be confronted with the following controls:

**War Labor Administration.** This is a clearing house for manpower capable of directing like a traffic cop the flow of men from industry to industry for the greatest possible efficiency.

**National War Labor Board.** This is a mediation and conciliation board to hear grievances and to prevent grievances. If it follows earlier experience, it will not prevent collective bargaining but will encourage it. It will probably move on principles more in accord with the National Mediation Board which settles disputes in the railroad field than the National Labor Relations Board which has had such a chaotic career.

**War Labor Policies Board.** The War Labor Policies Board is to adjust grievances and to standardize practices of the government as an employer of labor.

The labor difficulties foreseen by this commentary are:

"1. Measures to prevent grievances of employers or employees, whether actual or imaginary, from interfering with war production.

"2. The effect of organization of employers into trade associations and of the right of collective bargaining between such organizations on industry's ability to meet the material requirements of the armed forces.

"3. Standards of wages, hours of labor, and working conditions.

"4. Equality of pay for identical work.

"5. Necessity for the modification of the statutory workday with due regard for the national necessity and the welfare of labor.

"6. Maintenance of maximum production in all war work, and the suspension for the period of the actual emergency and a reasonable adjustment thereafter of restrictive regulations not having the force of law which unreasonably limit production."

He describes the functions of the War Labor Administration in the last war as follows:

(1) To furnish an adequate and stable supply of labor to all industries. This included: (a) a satisfactory system of labor exchanges; (b) a satisfactory method of administration and of training of workers; (c) an agency for determining priorities of labor demands; (d) agencies for diversion of skilled labor as and when needed.

(2) To provide machinery for the immediate and equitable adjustment of disputes in accordance with the principles agreed upon between labor and capital and without stoppage of work. Such machinery dealt with the demands concerning wages, hours, shop conditions, etc.

(3) To provide machinery for safeguarding conditions of labor in the production of war essentials. This included the problems of industrial hygiene, safety, women, child labor, etc.

(4) Machinery for safeguarding conditions of living, including housing, transportation, etc.

(5) To act as a fact-finding and gathering body which would assemble and present data collected through various

existing governmental agencies by independent research, to furnish the information necessary for effective executive action.

(6) To include an information and education division to develop sound public sentiment, secure and exchange information between the departments of labor administration.

One of the problems so sharply outlined by Mr. Cherne is the problem of keeping labor turnover down. During the last war men lured by high wages from job to job became a vast army in themselves of migratory workers seeking better paying jobs over night, thus penalizing all along the line the efficiency of the war machine. This important volume lists the principal jobs of the future War Labor Administration as follows:

"(a) Foresee and forestall wherever possible, and in other cases take prompt action, to adjust labor difficulties in government facilities producing the Army's requirements.

"(b) Maintain liaison with the United States Department of Labor and any labor and state agencies in order to advise them of the labor needs of facilities producing Army's requirements.

"(c) Maintain close liaison with the director of Selective Service and with industrial management in order to insure the deferment of such workmen as are vitally essential to the munitions producing program.

"(d) Maintain liaison with national labor organizations and with agencies having to do with labor welfare.

"(e) Establish in each War Department Procurement Zone a zone labor coordinator."

#### SAFEGUARDING RIGHTS

Mr. Cherne summarized what he thinks is the attitude of the present government on the important question of labor in warfare by quoting Col. Roy M. Jones, chief of the Contributory Division.

"Labor must not only be regarded as one of the essential elements of production, but workers must be regarded as citizens whose individual rights must be safeguarded and assured. The services of individual workers cannot be drafted by government for the benefit of private industry. It is essential in war, however, that labor be employed upon projects most beneficial to national defense, that there be no injury to the production program through labor disputes, strikes and disturbances, excessive turnover, etc. Means to assure the maximum productivity of labor and, at the same time, to safeguard the rights of the worker, must include the maintenance of a proper relationship between wages and the cost of living, a unified employment service which will bring the worker and the job together without competition between the employers and unnecessary loss of time by workers, and a service for the mediation, conciliation, adjustment and arbitration of disputes which will protect the employees,

the employers, the public and the national interest."

Assistant Secretary of War Johnson points out the value of the industrial mobilization plan:

"Our *Industrial Mobilization Plan* attempts to anticipate the World War difficulties in any future war, and visualizes an orderly transition from a peace status to a maximum war effort, with the minimum disruption to our peacetime methods and procedure, and with post-war readjustment given careful consideration.

"The need to inform the American business community of these plans and of the reason for their existence is apparent from the very extensiveness of the changes which war must of necessity impose upon private enterprise. The intelligent executive not only does his business a service but aids immeasurably the plans for national defense by understanding the adjustments business must make in the event of an emergency.

"The Tax Research Institute in publishing Leo M. Cherne's 'Adjusting Your Business to War' has effectively taken an important step forward for the welfare of the business community and, inseparably, for the furtherance of national defense."

Mr. Cherne believes that in case of war there will be need for new legislation. He describes the aims of this new legislation thus:

1. One portion of the Act will be a complete revenue act for war time purposes containing drastic tax provisions, designed not only to raise huge amounts of revenue, but also to prevent any extensive profiteering.

2. Provision will probably be made for the drafting of industrial management.

3. The next portion of any proposed Act will include tremendously wide powers enabling the President to control national resources.

4. Power would be given the President completely to control or even close all securities and commodity exchanges.

5. An administrative body would be set up under the powers of the President to control all financial transactions by private interests.

Many of the heads of the present American Federation of Labor unions lived through the Great War of 1917. Many of them had experience in war agencies. Their experience will be invaluable if and when the United States goes to war. Whether wartime will mean the loss of gains made by American labor and the loss of liberties depends on both sides of the scale. It depends on the attitude of government officials and on the intelligent response of labor leaders.

It is a significant fact that the President of the United States as Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy was the greatest friend American labor had during the last great war. Mr. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy represented the liaison between the Wilson Administration and American labor. What gains American labor made during that period were made largely because

(Continued on page 599)



# All EYES Turn to ELECTRICAL Committee

**W**HEN the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association convenes at Atlantic City at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hotel, December 4, its actions will be watched by the entire electrical industry. Never before has there been such keen interest in the deliberations of this important body as in the year 1939. The occasion is the periodical revision of the National Electrical Code. The National Electrical Code is the control instrumentality of the entire electrical industry. It determines the quality of the products to be sold; it provides protection of life and property from the misuse of electricity; all this involves the major question of job opportunity for electrical workers.

The principal "if" in the situation is, can the so-called public group muster enough votes to defeat proposals emanating largely from the so-called commercial group to radically revise the present National Electrical Code. The public group needs more than 17 votes, inasmuch as the commercial group must muster two-thirds vote of the 52 members to pass their proposals.

The proposed changes in the code have been debated in the meetings of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, in periodicals of the industry, and in other conferences during the last 18 months. They involve:

1. More radical use of bare neutral.
2. Wide introduction of the covered neutral.
3. Permission for use of a thinner wall raceway.
4. Permission for use of new types of synthetic covered wires.

The International Association of Electrical Inspectors, an important national organization, holds its meetings in sections based on geographical areas. The Northwestern and Southwestern Sections of the I. A. E. I., meeting jointly in San Francisco in August, voted against the foregoing proposals. The Southern Section, meeting at Asheville in September, took a more advanced stand even than the Northwestern and Southwestern Sections in opposing these measures. The Eastern Section, meeting at Providence in October, also voted against these measures. Only the Western Section, meeting at Hamilton, gave indirect support to these measures.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers throughout the United States and Canada has manifested profound interest in the dramatic contest in the industry over code changes. The Brotherhood generally has been opposed to the proposed changes, inasmuch as the membership believes that the proposed changes will cut down job opportunity

Historic gathering at Atlantic City, December 4, to make crucial decisions for entire industry.

as much as 50 per cent. The personnel of the electrical committee in its entirety is as follows:

## MEMBERSHIP ELECTRICAL COMMITTEE, N. F. P. A.

September 5, 1939

A. R. Small, Chairman,  
207 East Ohio Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

V. H. Tousley, Secretary,  
612 North Michigan Avenue,  
Chicago, Ill.

### Member Alternate American Institute of Architects

Theodore I. Coe,  
American Institute  
of Architects,  
1741 New York  
Ave., Washington,  
D. C.

### American Institute of Electrical Engineers

F. V. Magalhaes, New York Edison Co., Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.

H. S. Warren, Consulting Engineer, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

### Association of American Railroads

I. V. Goodman, Electrical Engineering Dept., Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.

G. L. Sealey, Assistant Electrical Engineer, Reading Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies

G. S. Lawler, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 184 High St., Boston, Mass.

E. E. Turkington, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance company, 184 High St., Boston, Mass.

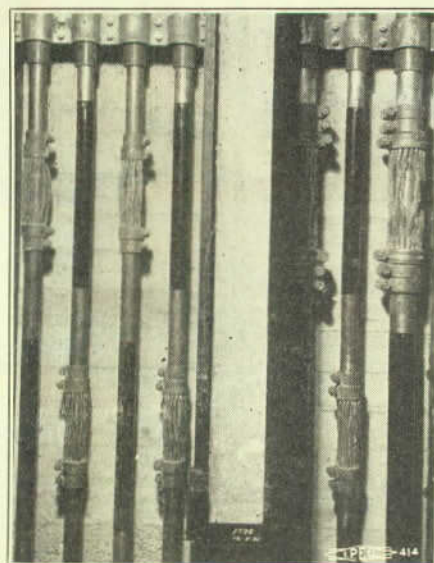
### Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies

C. W. Gustafson, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

L. P. Dendel, Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., P. O. Box 60, Lansing, Mich.

### National Bureau of Standards

M. G. Lloyd, Chief, Section of Safety Codes, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.



Copper bus risers installed by a utility company.

### Member Alternate

#### Electric Light and Power Group

E. A. Brand, Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corp., 39 E. Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

M. T. Crawford, Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

W. R. Bullard, Electric Bond & Share, Inc., 2 Rector St., New York, N. Y.

H. J. Morton, Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second St., Detroit, Mich.

O. K. Coleman, American Gas & Electric Co., 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

C. G. Durfee, Rochester Gas & Electric Co., 89 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

A. B. Craig, Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, 39 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

A. B. Campbell, Edison Electric Institute, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

Arthur P. Good, Commonwealth Edison Co., 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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G. E. Miller, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 75 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.

W. C. Wagner, Philadelphia Electric Co., 2301 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Alexander Maxwell, Edison Electric Institute, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

### International Association of Governmental Labor Officials

J. S. Zebbley, Chief Electrical Inspector, Rm. 11, District Bldg., Washington, D. C.

J. J. Scherer, Fire Chief, Hammond, Ind.

### International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions

C. G. Krueger, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Labor, Trenton, N. J.

B. P. Foster, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

(Continued on page 608)



# ELECTRICIANS *on the Job*

## DECRY *Code* DEGRADATION

*Electrical engineers, technicians, inspectors, job superintendents, sales managers have all had their say about bare neutral, covered neutral and other proposals. Now for the first time electricians on the job have their say.*

**T**HE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as a virile and vital part of the electrical industry, has always been in the forefront in urging and maintaining higher standards. This fact cannot be controverted by even the most partisan. Local Union No. B-98 of Philadelphia, Pa., as an integral part of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, wishes to state its views of the eight proposed changes in the National Electrical Code, as presented for consideration by the utilities. Local Union No. B-98, by virtue of the long practical experience of its members, feels fully competent to voice pertinent opinions on these proposals.

We feel that standards in the electrical industry, as laid down by the National Electrical Code, are due for a revision upward, rather than downward, and that always in an industry as great as the electrical industry, standards must be measured in terms of utmost safety and durability, rather than in sales managers' propaganda, or in an economy based solely on commercial expediency.

The members of this organization, from their direct contact with the actual installation, feel that it is an elemental fact that to discard part or all of an installation that has been made in accordance with the code, and has been passed on as capable of carrying an

Local Union No. B-98 appoints a committee of tool men to view proposed changes in N. E. C.

agreed-on load, and to substitute part or all of this installation with material that sacrifices many of the older and tried standards for one, and only one, advantage, that of larger carrying capacity, at what we claim is a lowering of safety standards, is to say the least, hazardous and is surely not an upward movement.

The metal sheath for electrical conductors is the outgrowth of years of experience and has been improved until such installations are now practically perfect. However, now come proposals that this be abandoned in favor of types of installation doing away with this protection, or of jamming this metal protection with conductors with small insulation, to such an extent that it would appear the pulling of these conductors into the metal sheath would strip the insulation from the conductors, or of crushing "bare neutrals" through these reduced insulations.

### UNION ANSWERS PROPOSALS

Following is our answer to the proposals as listed:

#### Proposal No. 1—

Provision for the general use of non-metallic sheathed cable of the covered neutral type, as a wiring system.

*Definition:* This means the use of so-called CNX cable consisting of one or more insulated conductors and a stranded uninsulated neutral conductor enclosed in a non-metallic braid sheath.

*Answer:* We consider it unsafe because it has no metallic sheath. We feel that it is a lowering of standards. We fear injury during and after installation. We fear short circuits at outlet boxes.

#### Proposal No. 2—

Provisions for the use of duplex and multiple conductor cables of covered neutral type in raceways of all classes.

*Definition:* This means one or more insulated conductors cabled with a stranded uninsulated neutral conductor in a common braid covering.

*Answer:* We object to this as we fear a hot neutral caused by reversal of polarity. We do not believe that standards should be lowered here. We fear that there would be considerable trouble caused by short circuits at outlet boxes.

#### Proposal No. 3—

Provision for bare neutral in conduit and electrical metallic tubing for general use.

*Definition:* This means uninsulated neutrals run together with insulated hot wires.

*Answer:* We are opposed to this because we see too much risk of short circuits at outlet boxes. We fear damage to hot insulated wires in pulling in bare neutrals. We do not believe standards should be lowered here. We fear damage done by a possible reversal of polarity.

#### Proposal No. 4—

Provision for the general use of thin wall insulation.

*Definition:* This means the use of new insulations of high dielectric strength which permit smaller outside diameters, allowing more conductors or larger copper in existing conduits.

*Answer:* We oppose this change as we fear thin wall insulation will be damaged in pulling. We fear danger from overheating with more wires in conduits. We do not aim to retard progress and should tests show that the new insulation strength is equivalent to the higher standards of insulation now in use, we would concede to a point based on safety factors.

### DANGERS IN OVERCROWDING CONDUIT

#### Proposal No. 5—

Modification of the conduit area rule in old installations, to permit utilization of the waste space for additional wire required by increased loads.

*Definition:* This means the use of more than 40 per cent of the space within the conduit area where more wires can be pulled in.

*Answer:* We take exception to the remark "waste space" as this percentage in area has been established by good engineering, but should this item reach

(Continued on page 612)



Philadelphia, one of America's major cities, home of Local Union No. B-98, makes great labor progress.



# UNIONS *as* SERVICE Organizations

By DAN W. TRACY, International President

*President Tracy spoke before the annual convention of the National Electrical Contractors Association recently. His far-reaching address is of interest to the membership in all branches.*

**M**Y memory goes back to a meeting of your organization which I attended in Chicago four years ago. I think you will agree that the picture has vastly changed since that day and hour, and I may with pardonable pride state that it has changed in the direction to which I pointed when I spoke to you then.

At that time I said:

"This pleasure in part results from the opportunity afforded me as president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to bring to your convention assurances of the willingness of our Brotherhood to cooperate in the promotion of such proper procedure as will lead to benefits for the industry as a whole and as represented by your association and our organization."

I further emphasized this point:

"Our Brotherhood, being a highly cooperative institution, is quite capable of being reciprocal in its relations with the employer. Of course, if the employer does not desire reciprocal enforcement, then the effectiveness of our organization is limited to the action of our group within the industry."

And again:

"Through complete cooperation of thoroughly organized employers and thoroughly organized employees, the mistakes of the past can be corrected in the future. Sales can be promoted, maintenance work can be recaptured, house wiring and other fields can be scientifically and successfully cultivated, and the electrical contracting industry can be given new birth with the prospect of an old age equal to that of the use of power in any field, because electricity is fast becoming the only used form of power transmission, regardless of whether that power is used to produce mechanical, chemical or physical results, either in the manufacturing, commercial, medical or amusement world."

The position remains unchanged. I may say that, in the last generation, it has always been the position of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Sometimes I am asked: "How is it that a union as aggressive and even as militant as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers can preach and practice cooperation with employers to the extent that your union does?" The answer is simple. There is no conflict in the two

What intelligent labor organizations do to advance their industries.

ideas. When once collective bargaining is achieved, we believe it is our duty and our opportunity to forward good relationships by cooperation and by rational practices.

## LABOR AS A FORCE IN SOCIETY

Today I desire to turn your attention to the general theme of unions as service organizations. I am aware and you are aware that labor as a force in society has taken on more importance since last I talked to you in 1935, rather than less. I am aware that the so-called labor problem can be approached from many angles; as a social problem, as a political problem, as a reform problem, and these are important. But today, I wish to speak of unions as service organizations. Today there is hardly an important industry that does not in some way deal with unionism. A movement of this magnitude deserves consideration, if not for its intrinsic value, then for the extent of its influence and for the persistence of its basic ideas.

It is my view that cooperation with unions by employers produces better, more harmonious and more stable conditions than any other type of organization. In the large, industrial relations may be viewed in three ways. First, there is the gang method of organization which has differed in little degree since the dawn of time. This is the primitive method of organizing the job. The working force is subordinated to a boss or foreman who usually carries a whip. Second, a more enlightened form of organization is in unions or associations with representatives of their own choosing. This device represents a distinct advance toward a civilized society, but in many instances it is viewed only in a negative way. These unions have been valued only for their ability to create nuisance and act as vetoes on unlimited power. The man with the whip disappears under this system. A certain amount of cooperative relationship is developed, but the union is never permitted to make a positive contribution to the industry. A still more enlightened type of industrial relations has come to be called union cooperative management relations. With this system, unions are not valued merely for their nuisance capacity, but for their ability to make contributions to the problems of



DAN W. TRACY

the industry and management and to aid in their solution. It is my honest opinion that we have progressed this far in the electrical construction industry over a period of 20 years, as witnessed by the joint relationship of employers and labor in the Council on Industrial Relations.

## UNION SERVICES TO EMPLOYERS

Under both of the latter types of organization, unions can perform certain definite functions for employers. Minor grievances are ironed out between union representatives, shop stewards on the job, and the foreman, and never really reach top management at all. Under these two types there is a continuous flow of competent manpower to any given job. Unions are national organizations, acting as important job agencies capable of bringing qualified men to any given project in any given classification if and when needed. We need only to recall the service of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in bringing men from all parts of the country to the New England hurricane zone to meet a dire emergency and disaster.

Contrary to propaganda from some sources, under the latter two types of organization strike threats and strikes actually diminish. If unions are taken into a project on a cooperative basis, they become an integral part of the business. They are capable of making a real contribution. It has been demonstrated numerous times that joint committees of management and labor under the third plan perform a large amount of work with considerable economy.

I recently came across an instance of how good cooperative relations as applied to the manufacturing field worked out. W. H. Lowe, president of the Paraffine Companies, Inc., San Francisco, recently concluded contracts involving 18 unions. He said: "When we first signed up with the unions, the 'bellyache meetings' among our executives used to last till midnight. Now we're willing to hand it to the unions. We're paying the highest wages in our history, but we get more for our wage dollar. The unions not only increased efficiency in our plant, but they

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It costs more to distribute goods to consumers than it does to make the articles themselves. Only 41 cents out of the consumer's dollar, on the average, goes to pay for the actual raw materials, labor and other manufacturing costs involved in producing the things we buy. The remaining 59 cents—nearly two-fifths of the total—represents the expenditure entailed in getting the finished product from the farm, mine or factory into our hands.

Take the case of a 14.3 cent quart of milk in New York, for example. In 1931 the actual cost in producing that quart of milk was only 5.7 cents, while transportation, pasteurization, bottling, door-step delivery and other distribution charges accounted for 8.6 cents.

Men's hats, costing the manufacturer only \$1.70 to produce, in 1936, retailed at \$3.50—which meant a price spread of \$1.80, or 106 per cent. Men's \$4.00 calf-skin shoes cost \$2.08 to manufacture—a price differential of 92 per cent.

When it comes to rubber tires retailing at \$10.50 in 1933, only \$4.87 of the sales price covered the cost at the factory. The

# PLACE of Distribution IN Our ECONOMICS

## Twentieth Century Fund makes valuable study and suggests distribution costs too much.

remaining \$5.63 represented marketing costs. A standard quality of gasoline priced at 5½ cents a gallon at its Gulf port, after transportation, final processing and other distribution expenses was sold at New York filling stations in 1936 at a posted price of 12½ cents a gallon, considerably more than twice the refinery price. A 5-cent per gallon tax brought the total retail price up to 17½ cents.

Such are the findings of the Twentieth Century Fund in its recently published volume, "Does Distribution Cost Too Much?" The book is the result of a careful factual investigation of the problem of distribution costs in America today. It contains an elaborate "flow chart" showing, by volume, the course of all our raw materials and fabricated articles as they circulate through the various channels of distribution from their place of origin to their ultimate destination.

### DISTRIBUTION COST TOO HIGH

An economic research institution in New York, founded by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, the Twentieth Century Fund emphasizes the social usefulness of our modern distribution system, and finds the answer to the question it has posed to be in the affirmative. Distribution does cost too much.

Foremost among causes of the present high cost of distributing goods has been our development of mass production. Americans are justly proud of their scientific industrial progress and technical achievements. But "the spectacular development of modern mass production methods in making things," The Twentieth Century Fund maintains, "is due just as much to the creation of an elaborate and necessarily costly distribution system as it is to the invention of labor-saving machinery."

Production lends itself readily to invention and scientific advancement, with resulting increased efficiency and lowered unit manufacturing costs. Distribution, on the other hand, has exhibited a tendency toward constantly increasing costs. Unlike production, it is susceptible neither to mechanization nor to geographic concentration. Quite the reverse is true.

Our present problems are due largely to the changed role which the distribu-

tion process plays in our economic system. Formerly the village shoemaker performed the functions of entrepreneur, laborer and selling agency rolled into one. His custom-made products were called for at the cobbler's door. Today shoes are manufactured in large shops, concentrated in a few isolated areas. But they are sold at retail throughout the nation.

### CENTERS OF PRODUCTION

The automobile industry today is confined almost entirely to the state of Michigan. Our butter and cheese come from Wisconsin, our anthracite from Pennsylvania, our oil from Texas and Oklahoma, our oranges from California and Florida. Our meat is packed in Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City. Our textiles are woven in the South, fashioned into garments in New York and bought wherever we happen to live.

Transportation and incidental trucking and handling costs are but one of the many factors in the new role of distribution accounting for the wide spread between production cost and market price.

Our system necessarily involves intermediate dealers—wholesalers and jobbers to perform the requisite functions of warehousing, breaking bulk and packaging. These dealers must be able to offer the retailer a wide variety of products from which the latter may select his own stock, and to deliver his purchases to his place of business, at the time and in the quantity ordered.

Another very important change in the modern economic system responsible for high distribution costs is the great number of free but expensive services which the consumer has been led to expect from his retail distributor.

Among the services which the customer now takes for granted are credit accounts, instalment purchase plans, free delivery and its corollary, free call-for and return privileges in the event that he is not satisfied with his purchase.

The consumer also expects the convenience of numerous retail outlets that there may be one handily located in his own neighborhood, and further requires each dealer to stock a multiplicity of sizes and brands of merchandise from which to choose. He expects a reasonable number of salespeople to fill his order promptly, and long shopping periods of from 10 to 18 hours daily.

In addition the purchaser now insists upon the privilege of buying in small, uneconomical quantities, thus throwing upon the distributor the burdens of stor-

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BERT KIRKMAN  
President, L. U. No. B-3

Bert Kirkman has the distinction of being the first American labor representative to fly across the Atlantic aboard the Yankee Clipper. Brother Kirkman was delegated by his local to visit the British Trades Union Congress convening at Bridlington, Yorkshire, September 4. He carried the local union's educational program of the six-hour day, 30-hour week, as practical solution for unemployment.



# America's TOWN MEETING

## Adapted to MODERN Life

**D**EMOCRACY must endure because it is indispensable.

This being so, the institutions which develop the processes and characteristics of democracy merit the recognition and encouragement of intelligent citizens. One of the institutions which deserves commendation for its contribution to the advancement of American democracy is Town Hall, Inc., sponsors of the radio program "America's Town Meeting of the Air."

To appreciate the objectives of the sponsors of this program some brief consideration should be given to the function of the town meeting in early America, which consideration will incidentally disclose certain characteristics of democracy which tend to make it indispensable.

In colonial New England, the center of political activity was the town hall. Here the members of the community met to discuss their problems and determine their policies. In these town meetings, it might be said, American democracy was born. The democracy of the town meeting was probably the closest approach yet realized to the ideal "Republic" conceived by Plato, for New England's economy was not based upon slavery as was that of ancient Athens, nor was it necessary that a citizen have a "representative" to protect and advance his interests as is the case today, for then each citizen could voice his views personally.

More important than its law-making function, however, was the educational function of the town meeting. While the citizen had an opportunity to make known his grievances, he also learned of the difficulties confronting his neighbors and of the defects in the remedies which he might propose. From this exchange and criticism of ideas the citizen acquired political wisdom.

### DESERTERS FROM FREEDOM

Because political procedures have become more complicated and political issues have become tremendously complex since colonial times, it is the view of some of our contemporaries that the ponderous machinery of democracy is inadequate to the solution of the problems confronting modern government. To this group a dictatorship of one form or another appears to provide the remedy. Such a conclusion, however, is a fallacy. The greater the problems, the greater is the need for democracy if the problems are to be really solved.

"There is something exceedingly ridiculous," wrote Thomas Paine, "in the composition of a king; it first excludes a

Traditional method of discussion now extended to millions via air waves.

man from the means of information, yet empowers him to act in cases where the highest judgment is required. The state of a king shuts him from the world, yet the business of the world requires him to know it thoroughly."

Substitute the word "dictator" for the word "king" in the foregoing proposition and the resulting statement constitutes a complete and unanswerable indictment of dictatorship. When opposition is silenced, even the benevolent dictator is helpless to govern wisely. To expect him to do so would be unreasonable; to suggest that he is not doing so might be treason.

### DIFFICULTIES DO NOT SPELL DEFEAT

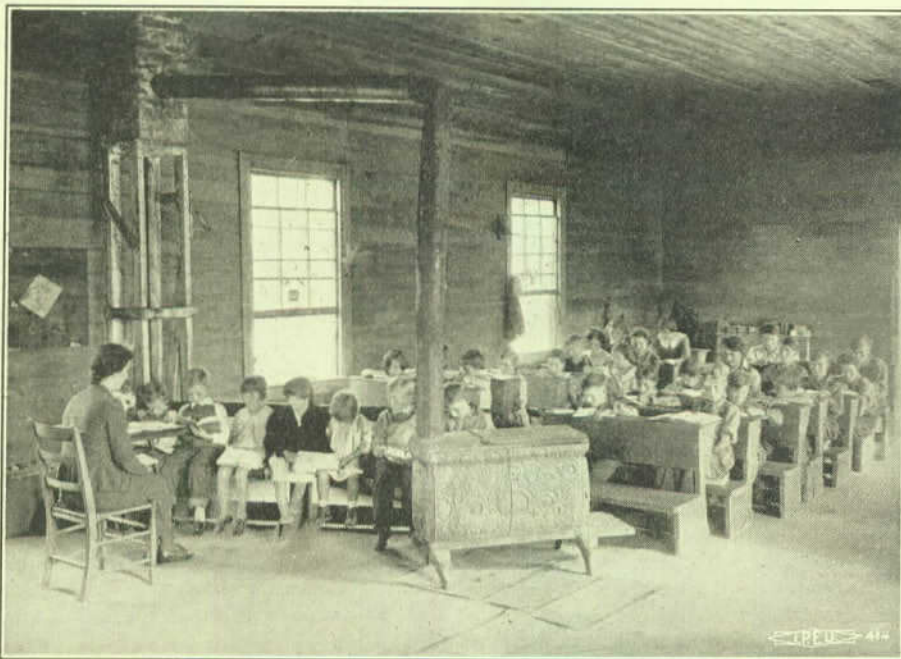
Where democracy is failing to perform satisfactorily, the remedy is available in intelligent, constructive criticism. If such criticism is not forthcoming it points to the need for more democracy, more well-informed public opinion to determine wise governmental policies.

"America's Town Meeting of the Air" attempts to provide an opportunity for the formulation of intelligent public opinion; by modern adaptation it aims to

develop and perfect the opportunities of political education which were afforded by the New England town meetings. The program is broadcast every Thursday evening from 9:30 to 10:30 (E. S. T.) over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company, and is sponsored jointly by the NBC and Town Hall, Inc., a non-partisan, non-profit organization. The programs consist of the discussions of current, crucial issues by persons especially informed on the subjects who reflect varied and usually opposed points of view. The speakers have included authoritative representatives of government, business, labor, education, agriculture and finance. The topics are of universal interest to Americans including such as: Is our public opinion controlled by propaganda? What are the real issues in the European war? Will war industries absorb the unemployed? What does American democracy mean to me? Where is the closed shop necessary? After stating their views on the questions under discussion, the speakers are exposed to the hazards of cross-examination by members of the audience gathered in Town Hall's auditorium in New York city.

To broaden the benefits of the program, Town Hall, Inc., has supplemented the broadcast by encouraging groups of men and women to listen together to the broadcast and to follow it with their own discussion. For guidance they use materials sent out in advance of each meeting by the Town Hall Advisory Service.

Thus, by sponsoring a program of genuine interest and education, and by affording an opportunity for personal participation, Town Hall makes a practical contribution toward the advancement of democracy in America and the cause of tolerance, reason and justice in the world.



Traditionally, the little red schoolhouse has been the beginning of American democracy where the youth of the nation has learned by discussion to arrive at correct points of view. This forum idea has travelled widely into labor union halls and legislative assemblies. It is now being extended into town halls of the air.





J. SCOTT MILNE

**H**IGH up in the magnificent skyscraper in San Francisco there is a suite of four rooms entirely occupied by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This is the office of J. Scott Milne, vice president of the ninth district. It is a landmark in union development on the Pacific Coast and the center of widespread activity. Vice President Milne directs the largest area of any official of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers save the International President. His district comprises Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, and interesting to say also, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii.

All during the last six years when a marked depression was evident in the United States and when dual unionism was rampant, reaching an acute state on the Pacific Coast, the electrical workers union has made steady and lasting progress. The electrical workers union has not apparently been aware that there exist any rival unions in that area.

The public utility field has been organized almost completely, not only with good conditions but with remarkable cooperation between labor and capital. There has been also, for years, good relations with publicly-owned power companies and the newer federal-directed power projects have also been organized. Notable examples are large municipal projects existing in Seattle and Los Angeles.

#### COOPERATION REDUCES COST

Unique are some of the cooperative activities of the local unions themselves in respect to the central office at San Francisco. Through this central office local unions purchase many of their materials en masse, adopting the principle of pool purchase, thus reducing unit cost to a remarkable degree. The central office at San Francisco purchases supplies including such materials as organization

## Do Things in BIG Way on WEST COAST

Apply cooperative purchase principle for entire ninth district. Remarkable organization drive success.

buttons, dues buttons, organization material and such needed equipment.

The ninth district, through the office of Vice President Milne, is now considering applying the cooperative principle in the gathering of local union research reports. This district is an ardent supporter of research activity. From the vice president down, officers are aware of the value of sound factual information in the negotiation of agreements and in the forwarding of labor aims in legislative halls. It is noteworthy that the electrical workers union has not fallen for "ham-and-eggs" as have some of the unions in the West Coast area. The plan is to make a group purchase of an automatic machine that will take care of all the weekly reports and all the local unions in the entire industry, classify and total figures, and then forward them to the International Office on a weekly rather than a yearly basis. This will represent a distinct advance both from the point of view of the local unions and the International Office.

Vice President Milne has recently been in Washington conferring with Dan W. Tracy, international president, and G. M. Bugniazet, international secretary. This is one of Vice President Milne's periodic visits to the International Office for conference.

#### MODEL AGREEMENTS IN POWER

During recent years the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the ninth district has signed many new contracts with electric companies. The working force of the electric company is a various and complex organization. It involves many classifications of workers and all these classifications make exceptions to the general rule and must be provided for in each separate agreement. Agreements with electric companies on the West Coast are considered models throughout the United States. These agreements are predicated upon mutual obligations and services. A recent agreement says:

"The company is engaged in public service requiring continuous operation, and it is agreed that recognition of such obligation of continuous service during the term of this agreement is imposed upon both the company and its employee members of said local union. The repre-

sentative of the company will meet with the business manager of the union and if requested by either party one or more of the employees in the department affected in reference to any grievance brought up by any employee hereunder. \* \* \*

"The parties hereto agree to use their best efforts to promote peace, harmony and cooperation between all employees of the company and treat all employees fairly and alike."

#### PAID VACATIONS PROVIDED

The basic working day in these agreements is usually eight hours with a five day week. A generous provision is made for overtime. The seniority principle is carefully protected. These agreements provide for vacation with pay. The vacation with pay provision is notable.

"(a) Hourly men, after one year's service with the company shall be entitled to five consecutive working days vacation with pay. Hourly men, after two years' service with the company shall be entitled to 10 consecutive working days vacation with pay.

"(b) These vacations shall be taken annually and as may be arranged by the department head of the department involved, in general between the first of May and the last of October and when same can be arranged without adversely affecting the company's efficiency or operating costs. Vacations may be granted at other seasons at the request of the employee and at the discretion of the company.

"(c) If any employee requests time off in addition to his regular vacation time, such request shall be granted at the employee's expense, provided it does not inconvenience the operation of the company or increase operating expense and in line with Section 3, Article VIII."

Agreements usually run for two years, giving stability to relationships. Pacific Coast states are usually noted for their interesting political movements. There have been sharp contrasts between left and right in politics. Many curious political panaceas have originated in this area. Many blind and vicious movements of reactionary employers have also originated here. It is a welter of isms. This simply means that any organization that builds within stable principles on a cooperative basis and in accord with long-range goals has no easy time of it. The steady, sound and remarkable progress of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in this area, therefore, is especially notable.





C. J. McGLOGAN

# GIVE *and* TAKE in COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

By C. J. McGLOGAN, Vice President, I. B. E. W.

Vicious attack by Saturday Evening Post reveals unwillingness of railroads to keep compact.

abolished. That much is plain, but they are not willing to give up the advantageous compromise they secured when they agreed to the rules which they now tell the public are so burdensome.

It is in no way surprising that the Saturday Evening Post should feature such an unfair attack on labor. It would have been far more surprising if it hadn't. Nor should it be an occasion for amazement that Liberty should follow suit with an article on "Racketeering at the World's Fair," by George E. Sokolsky, a paid propagandist of the National Manufacturers' Association, as revealed by the La Follette investigation, or that Collier's should also feature an article attempting to connect the building trade unions in Chicago with known racketeers.

All this anti-labor publicity appears to be part and parcel of a widespread, organized campaign by the National Manufacturers Association to amend the Wagner Labor Act and destroy the National Labor Relations Board.

It was not mere coincidence that the Saturday Evening Post should single out the railroad unions for attack. The railroad unions' record, extending over a number of years, of peaceful settlement of differences by collective bargaining, has secured widespread public approval. It has been pointed to as a model for peaceful labor relations. It was only natural that this magazine should seek to "smear" one of the most respected of labor union groups.

The most effective answer to this campaign of half-truths, distortions, and outright misrepresentation is to make the railroad unions stronger—to increase their membership and influence.

## LABOR FACES CRISIS

The trend of public sentiment with respect to labor and labor legislation is frankly disturbing. With conservatives or Tories in our federal Congress as well as state legislatures flourishing the hatchet for a concerted assault on New Deal labor legislation and the enactment of restrictive and prohibitive labor legislation in the various states, every worker should be concerned with respect to what is going to happen in our elections in 1940, unless labor (and by labor we mean every worker in the United States) ac-

tively interests itself in the forward movement of labor, the retention and enhancement of our present beneficial legislation and sees to it that candidates for public office are wholeheartedly in favor of our program and will so declare themselves.

To an observer it is significant that all of labor's victories in the past session of Congress were merely postponements of wrecking amendments to certain labor legislation (other than the Railway Labor Act) and meanwhile the knives are being sharpened for the attack when Congress can give consideration to them.

All of this can have but one meaning. If the trend towards conservatism continues, and the drift has not been slowed down, labor faces four hard years under an anti-labor administration and a hostile Congress. What happened in the Seventy-sixth Congress is just a forerunner of worse to come if a reactionary administration (either Republican or Democratic) occupies the White House for the next four years. For this state of affairs we of labor must take a share of the blame. Instead of utilizing the protection of a pro-labor administration to enroll every organizable worker into strong labor unions it has been necessary to spend much of our time in factional strife. Had labor remained a united force there could have been no justifiable excuse for any attack upon the National Labor Relations Board or for amending the Wagner Labor Act.

Although railroad labor enjoys the confidence of the general public and while our unions are firmly entrenched in the hearts of the workers; although we have developed a relationship with our employers that most of them are eager to preserve and that no political group would openly attempt to destroy, we must not make the mistake of assuming that these political reverses do not affect us. Our interests are closely tied up with the interests of labor as a whole and all attacks on labor legislation will inevitably react on railroad labor. We do not mean to say that the immediate prospect for railroad labor presents a dismal picture. Our relations with management have never been better—our organization has shown a steady and persistent increase in membership, but over the long term railroad labor could not expect to escape unscathed in a general onslaught upon organized labor by a combination of revengeful employers and a reactionary administration.

It is very important that we realize the close ties that bind all working men

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**A** LARGE number of members who are alert to what goes on that prejudices the cause of labor, have called our attention to the vicious, unwarranted and misleading attack of the Saturday Evening Post on the National Railroad Adjustment Board and have asked that these anti-labor arguments be answered.

Anyone who knows the function of the Railroad Adjustment Board realizes that this attack is malicious propaganda. It is all too obvious that many facts necessary to an unprejudiced viewpoint are conspicuous by their absence.

It should be remembered that the Railroad Adjustment Board makes no rules. It sits as a court to interpret contracts between the railroads and railroad workers entered into voluntarily in the process of collective bargaining. If the rules are not fair the board certainly could not be held responsible for that. The board neither wrote nor signed the contracts.

It should be kept in mind that these rules were written into the contracts with the full and voluntary consent of the railroads. It has long been recognized that collective bargaining is a process of give and take. Labor makes compromises on one question and the railroads make concessions on other questions. The rules on "pay for work not performed," which give the Saturday Evening Post such a pain, were agreed to by the railroads in return for like concessions to the railroads on some other points which they thought would work to their advantage.

## RULES ACCEPTED BY RAILROADS

The blame for such rules must, therefore, be placed upon other shoulders than the Railroad Adjustment Board. The railroads agreed to the contracts and the board could only accept the contracts as written and interpret the plain provisions laid down in black and white.

What have the railroads done to change the contracts they signed and of which they now disapprove? Nothing whatever except a lot of "hollering in the rain barrel." They would like to see the rules



# EARLY *Diagnosis* Hope of **CANCER** *Cure*

By JOHN C. A. GERSTER, M. D.,

Chairman, New York City Cancer Committee

**C**ANCER kills thousands of people each year—130,000 in the United States; over 11,000 in New York City alone in 1938.

**Question:** What are we going to do about it?

**Answer:** Acquire all sound existing knowledge. Inform ourselves as to the truth or falsity of various claims regarding cancer cure. For this information, call on the American Society for the Control of Cancer or any of its local branches.

**Question:** How can the number of deaths be diminished?

**Answer:** By the intelligent use of accepted facts, all leading to the main object of early diagnosis and prompt treatment, which afford the best chances for escape.

A large number of deaths are due to late diagnosis. Cancer may arise in any tissue and in any part of the body. It occurs more frequently in some regions, less frequently in others. Some cancers, especially those within the body,\* do not

\* The diagnosis of cancers within the body, for example, of the lungs, stomach, intestines, kidneys, bladder, etc., is still improving, and the fact that a cancer exists in these localities by no means indicates that the condition is hopeless.

Science needs intelligent cooperation of patients and public to combat scourge.

give symptoms until late; others in accessible localities give symptoms early. Yet even in these cases sometimes no steps are taken towards diagnosing and treating the disease until much time has passed and the chances of escape have been correspondingly lessened.

**Question:** What are the causes of late diagnosis? Why should there be delay until the cancer has spread beyond hope of removal or of destruction?

**Answer:** Delay may be the result of:

1. Ignorance on the part of the patient.
2. Unreasoning fear.
3. Inexperience on the part of the doctor.

First, *ignorance* on the part of the patient. A lump or a sore which persists for more than 10 days or two weeks, which is not especially painful and causes little inconvenience, naturally fails to alarm the patient. He or she goes along, not bothering much with a thing that gives so little discomfort. Only after months, when the lump or sore has grown

larger, is treatment sought. Precious time has been lost which cannot be regained. The growth has been allowed to gain increasing headway during all the time that has elapsed since its first appearance.

## INVESTIGATE DANGER SIGNALS

**Question:** What must the individual be on the watch for, in order that he may guard his own health against cancer?

**Answer:** The so-called danger signals are these:

Any obstinate sore upon the surface of the body, particularly about the mouth, tongue, or lips.

A mole, wart, or similar skin blemish which becomes irritated or changes in shape, appearance, or size.

An abnormal discharge, particularly if tinged with blood, or any irregular or profuse bleeding.

A lump or swelling in the breast.

These all may be, and often are, symptoms of something other than cancer, but nevertheless they are danger signals. They indicate something is wrong and show the necessity of an accurate diagnosis by a competent physician.

In the less accessible localities of the body—as the gullet, stomach, intestine—there may be disturbances of function; for instance, *indigestion not to be attributed to errors in diet or to acute disease*. Here the diagnostic x-ray is of the greatest value in locating the growth and the surgeon is often able to effect its removal. In the urinary tract, also, through improvements in diagnostic x-ray methods and the cystoscope, the surgeon is now able to locate and remove cancers much earlier than was possible in former times.

Lastly, as said above, it must be admitted that certain internal cancers remain silent for a long time and when they finally cause symptoms they have progressed so far as to preclude any possibility of removal.

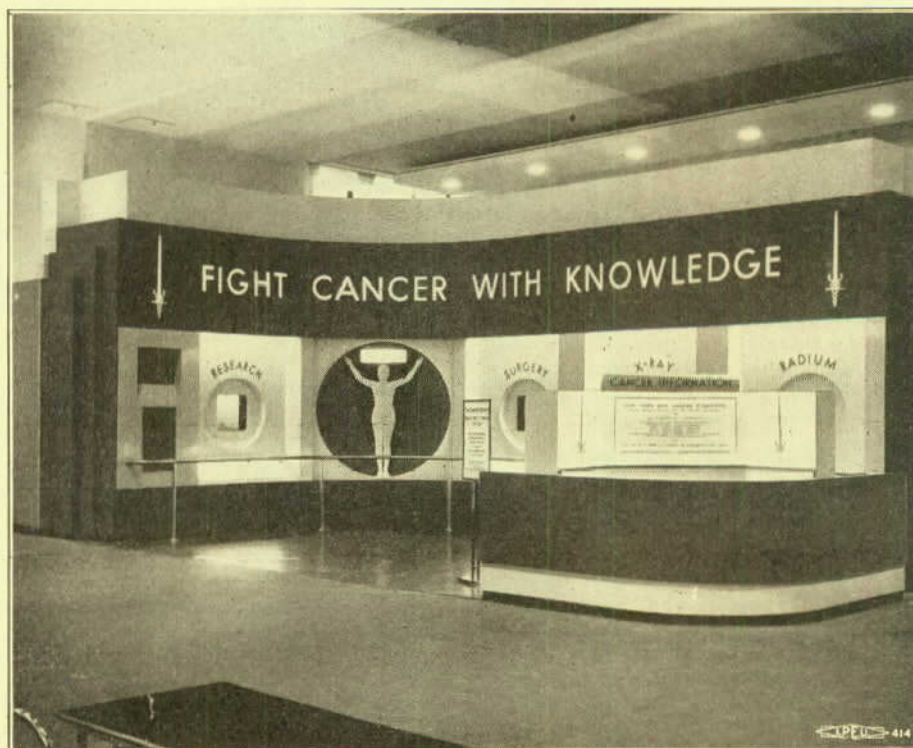
Second, *unreasoning fear* on the part of the patient. Unfortunately, there is a prevalent but wrong idea that if a person has cancer he is doomed from the very beginning. Consequently, every means is used by people with this mistaken idea to ignore the condition, to procrastinate, to avoid examination. If the lesion suspected of being cancer is not one in reality, their fears will finally prove to have been groundless, but there have been months and perhaps years of unnecessary worry.

On the other hand, if the suspected lump or sore actually is cancer, what has been the result of delay? The cancer has been allowed to grow and spread until removal is no longer possible. Once the opportunity for removal is past, the last chance for escape is gone. The patient who believes that cancer is hopeless from the start, and avoids examination for fear of being told that the condition is a cancer, loses the hope of cure.

## MANY RECOVERIES NOTED

It is not a fact that all cases of cancer are hopeless from the outset, far from it. Thousands of people, alive and well to-

(Continued on page 616)





# FINE *Safety* RECORD

## DEVELOPED *by Utilities*

**F**IGURES are a cold proposition. They scarcely ever reveal the drama behind enterprises. For example, the private electric utilities in the United States generated and sold 93.4 billions kilowatt hours of energy in 1938. This is an increase of 24 per cent over 1929. In this same year 274,000 employees mobilized their physical and mental energies to produce this gigantic output of electric power. Daily they were in contact with generators, switchboards and hot wires carrying the power of death along with the beneficent power of light and energy. Had not the utilities thrown around these men every conceivable safeguard in the way of physical aids, and had not the men exercised good sense, wariness and a complete knowledge of the processes of electrical energy, undoubtedly there would have been heavy loss of life and widespread injuries. This did not occur. In 1938 there was less than one death per

By use of scientific method and widespread education, fatalities in hazardous industry reduced to minimum.

1,000 employees due to accident. In that same year only 61 days per 100 employees per year were lost due to accident. This record must be viewed as a complete triumph for a settled program waged against recklessness, indifference and hazardous vocations.

The Edison Electric Institute, trade association of the electric utilities, began its campaign for safety in the year 1923. At that time loss of life was virtually double what it was in 1938. Days lost due to accident were more than double the 1938 period. To reduce accidents and fatalities by 50 per cent in a period of 15 years is a triumph for safety measures.

The personnel of the accident prevention committee of the Edison Electric Institute is as follows:

Chairman, W. R. Smith, Public Service Electric and Gas Co., Newark, N. J.

Secretary, A. B. Campbell, Edison Electric Institute, New York, N. Y.

A. S. Bennion, Utah Power and Light Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

W. A. Buchanan, Appalachian Electric Power Co., Welch, W. Va.

H. J. Burton, Consumers Power Co., Jackson, Mich.

George S. Diehl, Pennsylvania Water and Power Co., Baltimore, Md.

J. D. Ellis, Northwestern Electric Co., Portland, Oreg.

Roy M. Godwin, Philadelphia Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. E. Goodale, Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., New York, N. Y.

E. R. Kropp, Union Electric Co. of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

Wills MacLachlan, 50 Oakwood Ave., Toronto, Canada.

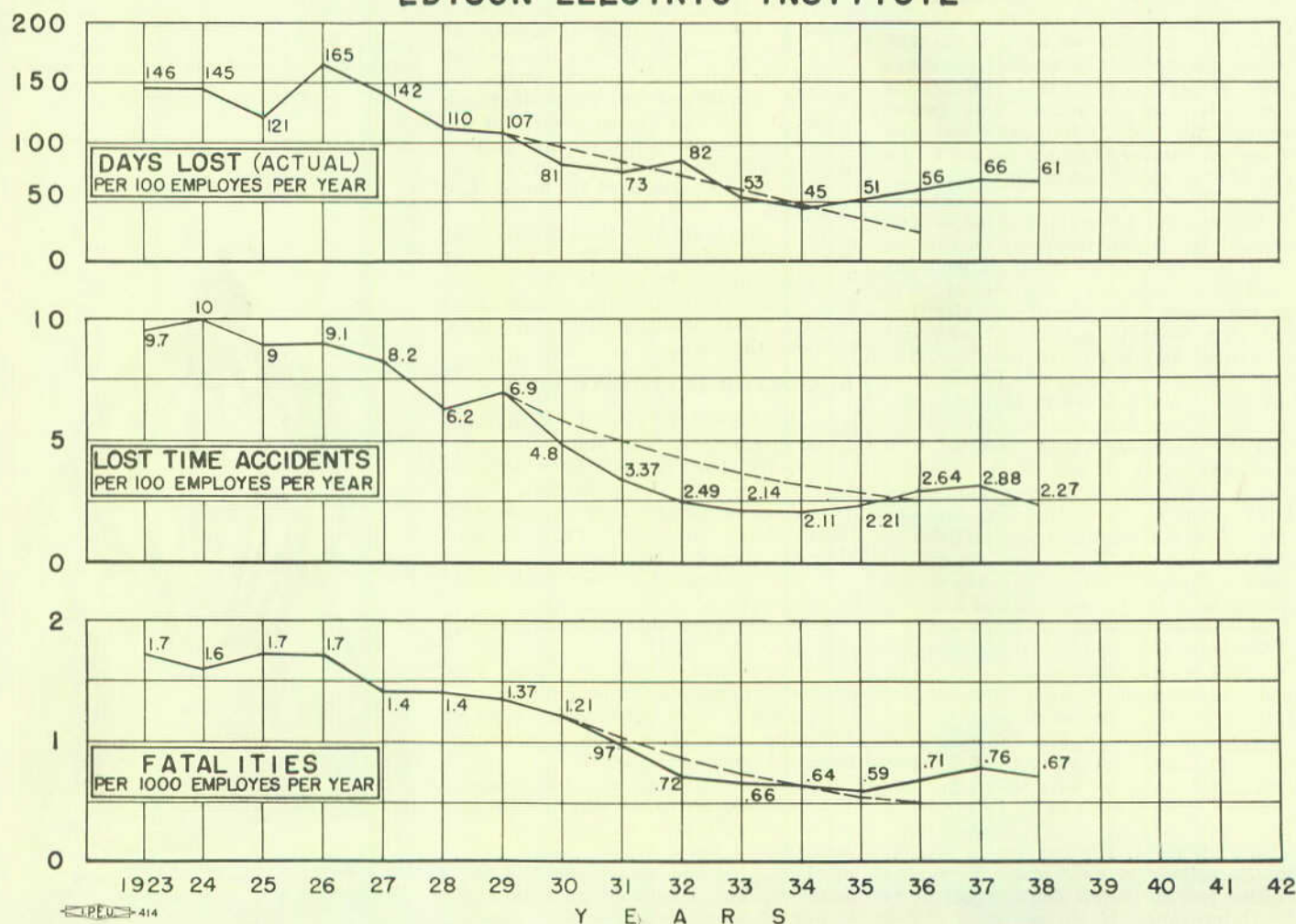
C. N. Rakestraw, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Edward C. Rue, Boston Edison Co., Boston, Mass.

C. J. Rutland, Texas Power & Light Co., Dallas, Texas.

D. C. Stewart, Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.

### ACCIDENT STATISTICS—ACCIDENT PREVENTION COMMITTEE EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE







"He never appreciated a 'ground'  
Until he fell off the merry-go-round."  
—cartoon by "Wydo" of L. U. No. 595.

The Journal of Electrical Workers is written, in large part, by the membership of the union. They are actual workers in the electrical industry, not professional writers, yet their work for the magazine is magnificent. Here Edith the Proofreader and Doris the Copyreader explain some of the whys and wherefores of preparing copy.

**A**LMOST everybody who writes for this magazine knows about Edith the Proofreader and Doris the Copyreader. We're really very fortunate girls. We've had poems written to us, Christmas greetings, nice messages, and a spirit of courtesy that we appreciate more than we can say. Oh, yes, sometimes there are kicks. We don't say we never make mistakes. But most of the misunderstandings arise out of the peculiar job of getting the written or typewritten word (which we call "the copy") into print and onto a limited number of pages. So the Editor has allowed us an opportunity to tell our side of the story.

Our magazine is a living, true expression of the International Union because it is the cooperative effort of so many local union members actively at work in the many branches of the electrical industry. More than half the magazine is written by local union members. The Correspondence section has letters from press secretaries of 50 to 60 locals each month—a dynamic, continent-wide cross section. On Every Job is crowded with contributions from poets and jokesters. Every month you will see a number of local union members breaking into the "front" of the magazine with articles of especial interest. We do not depend on news or feature services—because we are flooded with fresh, new, original material from keen-eyed on-the-job observers.

We know that many of these men and women have not had courses in magazine writing, but gosh, sometimes we're just plumb awestruck at the professional appearance of the copy, plus the excellence of writing style and brilliance of thought. Others for whom we have the highest respect as writers don't have the means of producing beautifully typewritten copy. That's all right. It's our job to send it to the printer in good shape so far as editing can do it. But don't expect us to be clairvoyants. If we can read a few

# HANDS Across the EDITORIAL Desk

By EDITH and DORIS

In the sprightly business of editing an influential national magazine many hands shape the product in an adventure in cooperation.

words of it we'll try to figure out the rest of the sentence. But when a name is illegibly written, we just go into a conniption. Our good union friends at the printing office also go into a conniption. And so, maybe, will the Brother whose name you were trying to mention, when he sees how it came out. We wish this would never happen. There is a rule we wish everybody would follow, and that is to PRINT OUT all proper names, particularly names of persons. Then if a name comes out wrong in the magazine you can bawl us out and we'll be meek as lambs.

'Nother thing that sometimes causes a snarl is the abbreviating of words not commonly abbreviated. Don't assume that everybody connected with this magazine is extra bright and will know what you mean. We have a vivid recollection of the time "L. A." got spelled out as "Ladies' Auxiliary." And were we in a spot with the press secretary! He meant Los Angeles.

Your copy is not rewritten before sending to the printer, but it is corrected wherever necessary; that's why we ask you to space your lines far enough apart so we will have room to write corrections between the lines.

## RULES FOR PREPARING COPY

1. Head your letter with your local union number, city and state.
2. Leave space between lines for editing; double space if typewritten.
3. Print out proper names, particularly names of persons; check up to make sure they are spelled correctly.
4. Don't abbreviate unless you're sure us "dumb girls" will understand.
5. Write on one side of the paper only.
6. Write legibly.
7. If you use a nom de plume, sign your own name also in parentheses.

You can produce good looking copy by following these rules, even if you write in pencil on scratch paper.

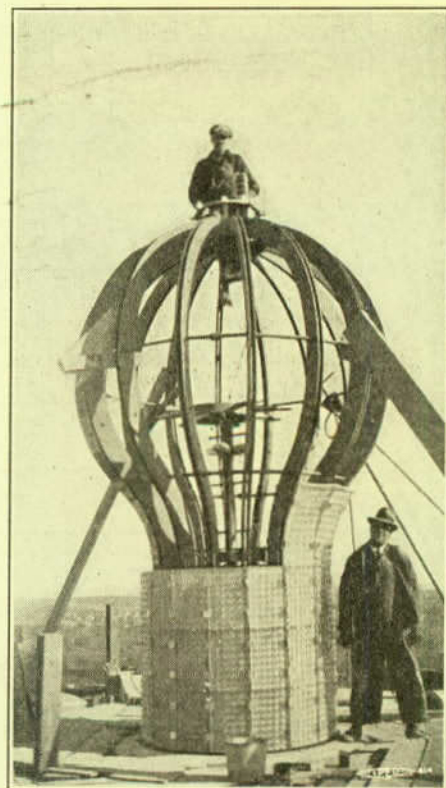
Conscientious press secretaries sometimes wonder, on paper, what constitutes good material for the magazine. The best pointer we can give you is to remind you that you are writing to a large audience. The magazine goes into the homes of more than 200,000 members,

and probably has 1,000,000 readers a month. We know it is read by a large number of their wives and some of the children, and avidly read by the membership itself. The JOURNAL also goes to a large mailing list outside the I. B. E. W.—economists, government officials, engineers, employers, labor leaders, a considerable section of the press, particularly the labor press. It also goes regularly to the reading rooms of many public libraries, schools and colleges. We know that the magazine is carefully read by people in high position as well as by the rank and file of labor. It's considered a top-notch among labor publications. As the official organ of the I. B. E. W., and because of its own reputation, it has great influence. We want this influence to be constructive, to produce good results for the union.

## A NATIONAL MAGAZINE

So you fellows who think we're prissy because we cut out your cuss words, kindly banish such thoughts from your mind. We personally do not give a whoop.

(Continued on page 609)



A local union member acts as press photographer for the Journal. August Lembcke of L. U. No. 358 filmed construction details of the Edison Memorial Light.



# AMERICAN *Continents*

## PARLEY ON *Labor* PROBLEMS

**T**WICE nightly a shortwave station in Berlin bombards the South American republics with German propaganda. The burden of this nightly message is that Germany is fighting to destroy the Versailles Treaty, e. g., collective security. Even while the European war hangs in the balance and the world waits for a new type of international security to eventuate, the countries of South America prepare to build their own entente in the Western hemisphere.

Several years ago the Chilean conference made great headway in erecting bonds between North and South America. Another international conference will open in Havana, Cuba, on November 21. This conference is called the Second Regional Labor Conference of Americas, sponsored by the International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. The United States has been a member of the International Labor Conference since 1935. Many leaders of the American Federation of Labor have attended this conference.

President Roosevelt has yet to designate the United States representatives, although the nation has signified its intention to participate. Since a full delegation attended the first I. L. O. conference of this nature three years ago in Santiago, Chile, it is understood here that he will again name two government officials as well as employer and worker representatives for Havana.

Havana Conference of I. L. O. will bring delegates from 20 nations. Far-reaching importance seen.

### CANADA JOINS

In addition at least four other United States citizens will be present in capacity of I. L. O. officials: Director John G. Winant, ex-governor of New Hampshire and first chairman of the Social Security Board; Carter Goodrich, United States Commissioner of Labor at Geneva and newly-elected chairman of the I. L. O. governing body; Henry I. Harriman, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Robert J. Watt, former secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, employer and workers' representatives, respectively, on the governing body at Geneva.

Delegates from 20 American countries—including Canada—participated in the Chilean meeting in 1936, and comparable attendance is anticipated this year. The presence of Canadians, not present at the recent Panama neutrality deliberations, is expected to give the Havana conference even greater significance as a demonstration of New World solidarity.

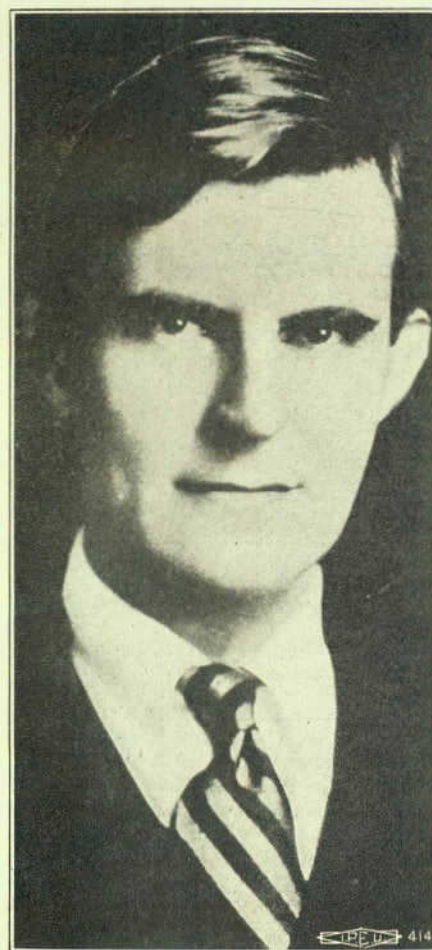
The Havana agenda, soon to be published, will probably pursue the line of the Santiago discussions in which women's and children's working conditions, social insurance, and migration received notable attention. The permanent I. L. O. secretariat is preparing advance studies of the agenda subjects for reference by the delegates during the conference.

In announcing from Geneva headquarters the decision to continue normal functioning, Director Winant last week declared that the I. L. O. is "a symbol of man's efforts to establish that lasting peace based upon social justice which remains the goal of all civilized thinking."

Mr. Winant was named assistant director of the I. L. O. in 1935, shortly after the United States accepted membership. Called home to direct the organization of the federal Social Security system, he returned to Geneva in 1938 to be elected successor to Harold Butler, of Great Britain, and assumed the directorship last January.

### I. L. O. IN WARTIME

More than a symbol of international cooperation, the I. L. O. has a constructive role to play in the face of war, according to Mr. Winant, who writes in



JOHN G. WINANT

Director, International Labour Organization

the current issue of the "International Labor Review;"

"It (the I. L. O.) is a center of information and of study: a center which will continue to supply countries not engaged in hostilities, where ordinary industrial life continues with a greater or lesser degree of disturbance, with the information and other services which they have come to expect from it; a center for the comparative study of the new labor problems which war will force to the forefront in both belligerent and neutral countries; a center where the problems of the peace settlement can be studied with the participation of belligerents and neutrals alike, and by employers and workers as well as by governments.

"It is an organ for action; an agency through which disinterested technical assistance can continue to be placed at the disposal of countries, especially those whose social problems were acute even before the outbreak of war and are likely to be still more acute if war in Europe forces the pace at which they are becoming industrialized; an agency through which practical measures can be concerted to limit, both in and outside the war zone, the moral and material havoc with which war and its far-reaching social and economic repercussions threaten a civilization so complex as ours; an agency for maintaining the degree of cooperation

(Continued on page 616)

### NOVEMBER ROSE

By MACLEAN L. WATKINS—L. U. No. 649

It stands out there in the garden,  
A beautiful living thing;  
And as sweet as the best that Flora  
Can bring us in verdant spring.  
It nods and sways in the sunshine,  
With every warm breeze that blows;  
And words fail, as I try to describe thee,  
My brilliant November rose.  
  
Your petals are soft as velvet  
And your color the cardinal red  
Of the bird that just lit in the tree top  
To sing o'er your nodding head—  
So I'll place thee in memory's garden  
Where the gems of the past repose  
And I know that I'll never forget thee,  
Bright, lovely November rose.





Shappie himself (left) and his pal, Joe Stanley, in their lusty youth, lived the boisterous adventures of Casey's Chronicles.

(Casey's Chronicles of the Work World)

"I put on me coat an' Sandy produced a couple more av Dan's cigars. We lit them, stuck them into our faces at the proper angle an' was strollin' around whin Tim an' Mike come sidlin' up to us wid the usual impudent grin on their faces. 'An what kind av a time have ye been afther havin'?' says I to them. 'Fine, Terry, cudd'nt be better. Whin we was lavin' this mornin' Patrick says to us, says he, 'Now see ye don't get into anny trouble. I don't care how many fights ye get into as long as ye don't get licked. I'll be there kapin' an eye on ye an' if I see ye get jus' wan lickin' I'll give ye another wan right there. There's another thing I'll be tellin' ye about,' says he. 'There's two pigs fer prizes in the sports an' mind ye don't come home unless ye have them both. Wan av them is greased all over an' has to be ketched an' the ither to climb the greasy pole.'"

"'Ye're up against it, lads, thin,' says I, 'fer there's no pig on earth can climb a greasy pole.'

"'No, but Tim is afther goin' to be able to do it,' said Mike. 'We scraped a lot av pitch off av the ends of some saw logs an' jus' plastered it thick all over a suit av ould overalls av Tim's, an' wid them overalls on, if he can't climb that greasy pole, why the ould divil himself couldn't do it, an' if he jus' gets his pitchy hands aroun' the greasy pig, as it's runnin' aroun', it ull be headed straight fer Patrick Riley's back yard.'

"'Well,' says I, 'if ye get both av them pigs I'll give ye a half a dollar apiece.'

"'It's as good as in me pocket, right now,' said Tim with a grin.

"'Did ye have anny luck wid the fightin'?' said Sandy.

"'Did we!' said Tim. 'Say, ye ought to have been there an' seen us. We run into a bunch av the town lads back av the hall, an' they called us country hicks, an' said their baseball team cud whale blazes out av ours. Skin said they cudd'nt, an' a couple av them called Skin an' Jean liars.'

# Olympian Cavortings of LINEMEN *at* PLAY

By SHAPPIE

Overcomin' a greased pole, a greased pig and similar triumphs.

"'An' thin what happened?'

"'Why, Skin an' Jean jumped right into them—bloodied their noses, an' was knockin' all the fight out av them, whin wan av the bigger fellers wint to pull Skin off av the feller that he was fightin' wid. Mike grabbed this feller be the back av the neck, an' was punchin' him, whin another feller grabbed Mike. I grabbed holt av this feller, an', gee, Terry, in a minute there was the prettiest free-fer-all ye iver seen. None av us got anny marks that ye cud see. Gee! I wish Patrick an' the two av ye cud have seen it. I'll bet them town fellers kapes clear av us the rest av the day. Did ye hear us rooting at the ball game?'

"'Yes, an' I come pretty near orderin' ye off av the grounds fer disturbin' the pace.' As they was lavin', Sandy says, 'Don't be gettin' into anny more fights, unless some wan calls ye a liar, or dares ye out.'

"'We strolls away. 'Where to now, Sandy?' says I."

"'I'll bet he said the Punch an' Judy show,' said Slim.

"'That's jus' what he did, Slim. Be the time we had seen another round av Punch the sports committee was callin' out fer entries fer the different sports. They called fer entries fer the men's three-legged race. Some wan bet Sandy a dollar he dares'n't enter fer it. Sandy says, 'I'll jus' take that bet.' The feller says, 'Who's goin' to be yer partner?' An' who do ye think he said, Slim?'

"'You,' said Slim.

"'Ye said it, Slim. I says, 'Sandy! this isna a walkin' match fer heavy draft, Clydesdale, cart horses. This is a 50-yard foot race.' Sandy looks at me an' says, 'Ye can run, can't ye?' I says, 'I might be able to run, if I didn't split meself laughin' at ye lumberin' along.' Sandy says, 'Don't ye worry none. If ye can't run I'm big enough an' strong enough to pack ye along.' An', bedads, he wuddn't take no fer an answer. There was two ither teams entered. We all got our legs tied up an' toed the mark. We got away at the crack av the gun, several feet ahead av the ither two teams, but Sandy was no race horse, an' wan team caught up wid us, wid the ither team right behind them. Jus' as they was passin', almost against Sandy, he made a quick grab at the nearest feller's shoulder, an' that throwed them out av step, an' they wint

down in a heap. The ither team was too close to them to step clear an' they tumbled right over the top av them, an' there they was, cussin' an' yellin', an' all tangled up like a bunch av fish worms. It all happened so quick that none av the runners or the crowd noticed what Sandy done, an' we trotted over the finishin' line wid iverywan roarin' an' laughin', an' it was several minutes afore the ither teams got themselves untangled an' qualified fer the secon' an' third prizes. Sandy says, 'It's a good thing I'm such a gran' runner er we wud niver have made it.'

## BUCKETS OF GREASE

"'We run across Tim an' Mike in the crowd watchin' the greasy pole climbin' contest. There was so much grease on the pole that none av the fellers tryin' to climb it cud get very far up. I says to Tim, 'Whin do ye start?' He says, 'Jus' as soon as they get some more grease wiped off an' all quit tryin'.' Pretty soon the climbers give it up fer a bad job an' thin Tim steps out. He climbs up pretty aisy to where the last feller quits an' thin he clamps them pitchy, bare feet aroun' that pole an' reaches up an wipes a place up above clane wid his sleeve, an' finally, be the help av all the pitch on him, he manages to get high enough to touch the top av the pole. He slides down like greased lightnin' all right an' is declared the winner. Tim comes up to me wid a grin on his face an' says, 'Well! I got the first pig, an' I'm all ready fer the next wan, an' he'll have to be a darn slippery pig if I can't hould him wance I get me pitchy paws on wan av his hind legs. Ye ull be owin' me wan big silver dollar, thin, Terry.'

"'Jus' thin the committee announced that the greasy pig was bein' turned loose, an' in a minute there is a loud squealin', an' a little black pig darts out into the crowd. The fellers starts grabbin' at him, but annywan that touched him only got a handful av grease, an' most av them wint sprawlin'. The little black divil run like a streak av lightnin' an' what wid women screamin' an' fallin' all over thimsilves, tryin' to kape out av his way, an' iverywan laughin' an' shoutin' ye wud have thought that bedlam had broke loose. I follered the twins. By an' by piggie gets chased over towards the fence where there's some bushes. Mike goes ahead an' hides behin' wan av the bushes an' Tim herds piggie that way an' follers up as close as he can. All at wance Mike steps out in front av piggie an', as piggie hesitates afore makin' an-

(Continued on page 607)



# Speaking of BUSINESS

## AGENTS *What of* COUNTY?

**T**HE county agricultural agent must be an interesting as well as a useful fellow. Among public employees he is probably unique, and yet, paradoxically, in a sense he typifies both the weakness and the strength of democratic government.

The agricultural agent first came into existence as an itinerant adult agricultural teacher. While the need for the services which the agricultural agent was to render existed long before he actually came upon the scene, the circumstance which brought about the creation of this functionary was the threatened destruction of the South's cotton crop as a result of the invasion of the Mexican boll weevil about the beginning of the century. The federal government made a small appropriation to fight the insect pest, and these funds were supplemented by contributions from states and counties, and in many cases from private sources.

Then, after the countryside had been well informed of his coming arrival, an agent from the U. S. Department of Agriculture would roll into the designated place on an "agricultural train" with coaches specially fitted for lectures and demonstration work. In demonstrating to the farmer the methods of protecting his cotton from destruction by the boll weevil, there was furnished an opportunity to bring home to him other important scientific information long accumulating in agricultural colleges and institutions of agricultural research, and this opportunity was energetically utilized.

### CULTIVATES THE CULTIVATOR

In a book entitled "The County Agent," published by The University of Chicago Press, Gladys Baker, field representative of the Department of Agriculture, traces the origin and development of this singular public servant and intelligently relates him to the social and political background of our agricultural economy. The author emphasizes that, aside from its technical aspects, the inauguration of the agricultural agent system is historically noteworthy in two important respects. It represented the initial experiment in adult education in the United States at public expense, and the primary beneficiaries of this educational experiment were none other than the highly individualistic, comparatively self-sufficing American farmers.

The advantages reaped by those farmers who followed the advice of the traveling agents gradually influenced others to revise their farming methods. In time, an appreciation of the benefits to be derived from the application of scientific practices induced the farmers in some

U. S. Department of Agriculture has trained men in every county aiding farmers to improve their industry. Useful in war time.

few localities to associate together, contribute to a common fund, and request that an agricultural agent be assigned to their particular county.

### NO SINGLE SOURCE OF CONTROL

Several years passed, however, before there were many such communities. Cooperation was not always forthcoming from those places where it would seem reasonable to have expected cooperation. Farmers were not easily persuaded to abandon life-long habits and immemorable customs. Partly to overcome this inertia, the farm youth was appealed to through the organization of the now famous 4-H Clubs. The state agricultural colleges were suspicious of the Washington agents. Special local agricultural or business interests often conflicted with the more national points of view of the federal agencies.

And so it came about that these conflicts and differences were ironed out in characteristically democratic fashion. Although his precise status varies between states and between different sections of the country, through control of

his financial appropriations, the county agent officially represents and is responsible to three levels of government—county, state and federal. In addition, officially or unofficially, the county agent usually owes a measure of responsibility to the local farmers' organization, such as the farm bureau, and finally to those intangible but nonetheless real political influences exercised by private agricultural or business interests. Working under the complexities of such divided responsibilities, the county agent personifies the area of agreement between several conflicting forces.

The result is not confusion. Out of these compromises and differing allegiances, subject, of course, to exceptions where abuses have crept in, the county agent has evolved as a rather exemplary public official. Fundamentally and primarily he must be a competent agriculturist, and he must generally be conscientious and possessed of personal resourcefulness, tact and initiative. These characteristics are almost imperative, for in a practical sense the county agent is free from all but the most general supervision, and of all public employees he probably comes closest to being his "own boss."

### THE COMMUNITY LEADER

The World War established the county agent as a national institution. The number of county agents increased from 1,436 to 2,435. To his expanding list of duties was added that of being a patriotic leader endeavoring to intensify agricultural production, his principal sanction being his power of persuasion, rather than a power of compulsion. A measure of the success of his efforts is furnished, for example, in Iowa, where the wheat acreage was increased from 250,000 to 750,000 acres. The county agents also participated in the Liberty Loan, War Savings

(Continued on page 616)

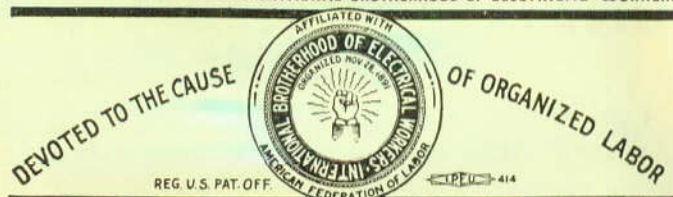


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# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XXXVIII Washington, D. C., November, 1939

No. 11

**Birthday** A great organization has a birthday this month. On November 21, 1891, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was born. It is now 48 years old. It is a product of the sacrifices, the devotion, the services and the intelligence of many men. No one man can claim credit for building this great structure. Many men have given their best energies and thought to the origination and preservation of this union.

It has lived through many vicissitudes and even disasters. It has survived depressions and dual movements and it is in a more substantial and influential position today than ever before. It has done all this for itself but it has also made a lasting contribution to the labor movement and to good citizenship. Therefore, 200,000 American workers can, with good taste, quietly observe November 21 as an anniversary of true social significance.

**Building Trades Unions** The building trades unions in the peak year of construction in 1928 numbered perhaps 1,500,000 men in their ranks. Today more than a million men pay allegiance to the building crafts of the American Federation of Labor. These unions have a toughness and a resiliency born of the industry in which they operate. They are inured to seasonal unemployment, to long depressions and joblessness as a permanent part of their environment. Usually few of these workers are permanently fixed in one place. They travel much, they learn, and they defend with fierce loyalty the organizations which alone have given them the only stability and prosperity that they have known.

They are good unionists, cemented as they are together with a firm respect for and loyalty to craft ideals. They know what skill is. These men and these crafts have often been accused of selfishness, but their hard lot has taught them selfishness, as have the long

periods of exile from respectability in the face of hostile employers, public opinion and bad times.

They have always been generous in the support of their organization with funds and much of the organization work in new fields carried on during the last few years has been supplied by the building trades. This fact is often forgotten.

Their contribution of skill to the nation is indispensable. Those countries such as Russia where skill has not yet been developed suffer greatly in production. Even wars can not be carried on without skilled men. America's fine craftsmen should be encouraged and preserved for the good reason that all our technology rests upon this solid foundation.

Yet with building trades unions being what they are, arriving out of such conditions, they have shown perhaps too stubborn allegiance to tradition and too great unwillingness to adapt themselves to new conditions. They have never paid attention to research, for instance, as railroad unions have. It is noteworthy that the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. has a strong research department.

They have been hesitant too about trying new methods of employer relationships. They have planted themselves too solidly upon old customs and old ways. When this powerful group of men really waken to the new world in which they find themselves and make adaptations to new conditions, they will make a still greater contribution to America and to citizenship.

**Business Managers** Somebody has said that the sergeant in the army is the lifeblood of military organization. One might say with equal accuracy that the business manager of the local union is the lifeblood of organization. How much intelligence, diligence, energy and loyalty he can bring to his job determines the course of the local union, and no national organization can rise higher than the local unions which compose it. Wherever you see a local union meeting its problems with assurance and intelligence, wherever you find a local union bettering the conditions of its members, solving new problems, you usually find an able and loyal business agent.

Too often these men are little appreciated by the membership. Their services are regarded not as professional performances demanding unusual power and energies, but just another stint performed by a fortunate office-holder. Good business managers are not just ordinary workmen, nor are they mere office-holders. They probably return to the union professional services worth thousands of dollars a year to



the organization, and they probably give more in return for the money they receive than any other professional man in the community.

**Decadent Democracies** It is reported that Von Ribbentrop told Hitler that if he conquered Poland, the decadent democracies would not fight. Von Ribbentrop referred to England and France. He was wrong. It is apparent that the Nazis have but one standard for the measurement of the standing of a nation, namely, its ability to wage warfare. We hold that there is another standard for democratic peoples. This standard refers to their ability to distinguish between lies and truth. One of the heartening things in the present situation is the ability of the American people to dissect the propaganda that has been poured, and is being poured, into this country from foreign sources. With good nature, laughter, and with deep insight and with killing logic, the white, black and red lies of the dictators have been met and overcome.

So long as the American people continue to perform this job well, the American people need to have no fear. The question of ability to wage warfare will take care of itself because lies divide people and truth unites them.

**Parliaments** On the day that Molotov charged in his speech at Moscow that England was virtually a fascist government, Parliament met and Laborites and Liberals vigorously attacked the conduct of the war. The Laborites charged that civil liberties had been invaded unnecessarily even for prosecuting the campaign for victory. As a result of this vigorous pressing against the Chamberlain government the war bill was radically revised and liberalized. Thus even in wartime democratic institutions attest to their resiliency and stability. Parliaments and congresses are the safety valve of the democratic system and are essential to the perpetuation of the democratic form.

**Democracy's New Procedures** Conditions change. Procedures adaptable to one generation are not necessarily adapted to the new generation. Democracy like every other form of society must create new procedures to meet new situations. What we are seeing at this juncture in our national development is the effort of democracy to meet conditions it has never faced before. We present three questions that are being threshed out as follows:

1. Shall American citizens who take money from a

foreign power for subversive activities have the same standing as other citizens?

2. Shall democracy require, while giving the freest privileges to all citizens to hold whatever political ideas that they wish to hold, that it shall know who is talking for whom?

3. Under a two-party system shall members of a subversive party be permitted to hold by appointment important posts in government when the voters have endorsed an old-line party and its platform?

Whether these questions are answered by one committee of Congress or another, they must and will ultimately be answered to the satisfaction of the American people because they involve the preservation of the commonwealth.

**Retreat From Moscow** Under this title J. C. Rich writes a revealing article in the *Hat Worker*, official organ of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers. Mr. Rich declares that the communists are badly split. "The commissars crack the whip and try to hold their lines intact, but one by one, and sometimes by entire battalions, the rank and file are dropping out."

He goes on to say, "Actually what is happening now in the Communist Party is not a split, in the formal sense of the word, but a disintegration." Mr. Rich feels that the communists are suffering anguish—"a purgatory of dismay and disillusionment."

Mr. Rich pays his tribute to Earl Browder by calling him Babbit Browder—"as stodgy a hack as was ever saddled on any outfit."

This critic's crowning summary of the Soviet system is pungent:

"Dictatorship is not even efficient in its own administration. One of the characteristics remarked on by all observers of the Soviet government is the hopeless inefficiency of its bureaucracy. Ridiculous as well as heartbreaking are the efforts of office holders, managers, factory and farm directors to evade responsibility. Try to change a pattern in a factory, try to suggest an improvement, try to route an order in advance of others because of some emergency, and the most hopeless confusion results. You are snowed under by a mountain of paper work. The pencil pushers are very busy, but there is no work done."

Happily for the United States and for the world the suckers and the "gulls" of the communists are beginning to get their eyes open. At no time, of course, have the communists made great inroads on American public opinion, nor have they befooled American labor—much. Americans are the most generous and romantic people in the world but underneath they have a hard layer of realism. The saying, "I'm from Missouri, you have to show me," pretty nearly sums up the American's wide-eyed intelligence.





# Woman's Work



—TPEU—414

## AMERICAN THANKSGIVING—1939

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**T**HIS Thanksgiving Day, no matter which day you celebrate, no matter whether your table is lavishly or meagerly spread—you may be thankful: For American citizenship—a share in this rich, powerful, free land.

For personal freedom of thought and speech.

For free sources of information, freely available.

For democratic ideals.

For strong, independent trade unions.

For many of the devices of modern living.

There is plenty wrong in this country, and you don't have to look far to find it. Millions still unemployed, living precariously on relief or charity. The economic system bumping along with a flat tire and a spluttering motor. She seems to be running a little smoother now—we hope that things will improve, but down in our hearts is the certainty that the system will have to be overhauled before it will really run right. Still, she's a lot better than in 1933, when besides having the motor broken down we had two wheels off the edge of a cliff. The national debt is kiting—yes—but the money is being invested right in this country in food for its citizens and in lasting public improvements—not in armies and weapons of conquest. Yes, there might be other things wrong, but when we turn our eyes toward Europe we recognize that this country is moving forward even though slowly, haltingly—while Europe is being swept toward a bloody abyss.

I am one of those who believe we can and should stay out of Europe's troubles. The fact that public opinion in this country so overwhelmingly takes this view and is able to express itself, is one reason why we will stay out. Instead of trying to make the world safe for democracy again, we should be thinking of putting more democracy into the United States. Theoretically we are free and equal. Actually this is not so. Opportunity is far from equal. The child born of a wealthy family has so big a head start over the one born in a squatter's shack that the first starts far up the ladder while the second is struggling for a toe-hold on the bottom rung. If our democracy is to survive it must lift up that lowest one-third. For look you, public opinion may change. People, particularly young people, desperate with vain search for work, may turn to the adventure of war for relief of psychic suffering. Work is more than a means for earning money;

it has therapeutic value. Everybody, except those incapacitated, should have the opportunity to work and see a satisfactory result from that work, whether the result is exemplified in a pay envelope or a pie on the table.

We don't know yet how we are going to get the economic system running smoothly, but it's remarkable to see how many of our financial and industrial big wigs don't think that a war boom is the way to do it. It's been amazing to see conservative financial publications take the same view as some of our forward-thinking economists. One reason why industrial magnates do not yearn for a war boom is that it would not be the uncontrolled free profit-taking of the past. They feel very sure that the government would step in to run things, and that profits would be strictly limited. If a logical, sincere proposal were made for improvement within our own economic system, it would find many converts. But we are inching forward, though it's slow going. The Social Security system, though far from ideal, is a great forward step with its unemployment insurance and old age pensions saving many from destitution. Its benefits will increase as more people go onto the receiving side. That this could have been instituted, millions of people insured, many millions of dollars going into monthly payments toward Social Security, with scarcely a hitch, is amazing. Possibly we will solve the unemployment problem by a number of steps on the order of Social Security.

Let's be thankful for democratic ideals, which exalt honesty, kindness, consideration of others, even though they are not universally practiced; rather than the law of the jungle as exemplified by Hitler and his pals—lying, theft, treachery, oppression, any foul means to gain the ends of despotism. This is an unnatural trend the dictators are taking, turning away from rational civilization as we know it, down the back stairs toward brutality.

Be thankful that even the poorest may go to a city library and find available a great reservoir of knowledge. It's true that business interests affect the policy of the press where advertising revenues are important; but we have many publications that do not live on advertising, some that do not even accept advertising. Anybody can put out and continue to publish a magazine or paper if he can find enough subscribers to support it. The poor man or woman in the public library, if endowed with an alert brain, has enough sources of information readily

available to form a true composite view of almost any situation.

This country has progressed in the widespread distribution of modern conveniences. If you have a regular, though moderate, income you can live in greater luxury here today than could the most powerful sovereigns of a century ago—or even the wealthy in this country 50 years ago. Technological progress has poured its benefits on the common man. A safe, clean, comfortable home can be yours, kept at an even temperature by sootless, dustless heating; you have hot water in a gleaming porcelain bath; almost unlimited choice of foods no farther away than your corner grocery; a swift, glassed-in carriage waiting at your door, and smooth roads to travel on; a vast range of entertainment at a price within your reach, and for the women, a dozen electric servants to make housekeeping easy and pleasant.

I wonder if we realize how the modern mechanics of housekeeping have freed us from the long hours women formerly spent in drudgery? I was much interested in the statement of Dr. W. Schweisheimer in the magazine of the Painters Union, speaking of the effect of modern technology on woman's life. He says, "The improvements in home building, the technical progress in the household—everything helps the woman and her state of health, enormously."

"Gas and electricity are the real friends of the housewife, sparing her no end of trouble and helping to prevent exertion. Many a woman formerly owed her fits of fainting to being hours and hours over a hot stove in the kitchen. Even in the small household of working people, matters are far better today than they used to be 25 or 40 years ago. The energy saved in this way is turned into increased good health and youthfulness, also longer duration of life."

Statisticians of life insurance companies find that the life span of the average citizen of the United States shows a measurable increase in the last 25 years. In this quarter century, it has been shown by figures of one large insurance company, life expectancy of the average policyholder had increased by 16 per cent. Life expectancy of the industrial worker showed an even greater increase—29 per cent.

This is due not only to the higher level of sanitation and comfort in this country, and to new medical discoveries which save many lives, but to shorter hours and

(Continued on next page)



## Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-5,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

Now that fall is with us we have shaken off that lethargy that envelops one during the summer months and have plunged full force into the activities of our fall and winter program. September brought us first a business meeting to again accustom us to being in harness, and ended with an open house night that brought both the husbands and wives together with mutual benefit. Those impromptu sketches done entirely in pantomime were certainly icebreakers and the participants were to be congratulated. More to say in favor of friend husband was their donning of the apron and caps to serve the little woman when refreshment time came. Did they receive the award of good sportsmanship? THEY DID!

October, always a merry month, besides a very serious and interesting business meeting with politics to the front, brought forth as usual the annual Halloween party for the members and family. Such a turnout! I believe the comics came to life for the night and if costumes were the cause for letting down some of the dignity and restraint that usually cloaks the members I'm in favor of more costume parties. It was a gala event and one to be laughed over a good many evenings to come. How do they ever plan such "get ups"?

To most of us November of this year will not contain just one day for Thanksgiving but thanksgiving for all 30 days it comprises. We are thankful each day that when our husbands are called for service, it means a call for work and not a call to the colors. We are thankful that when we women are called, we are there to discuss and vote on something that pertains to the welfare of our home and children and that we have the right to discuss it and follow through on the decision we have made. November with one day of thankfulness? A vehement no! These times of rapid change and turmoil leave all of us with a feeling that each day we have something for which to be thankful, whether uttered aloud or in our hearts.

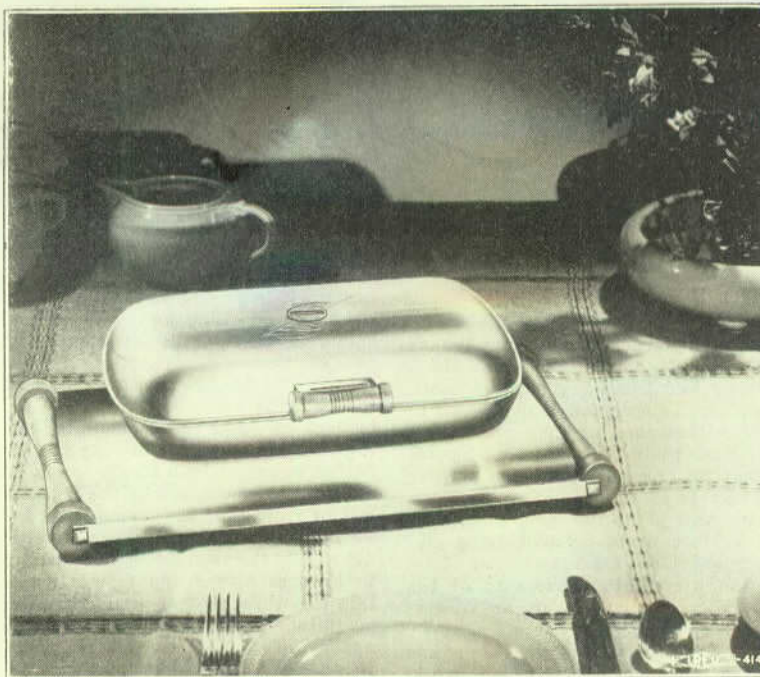
We are very busy now working on a three act play, our first to really go forth and meet the public. Our offerings in our own group have been so well received that we are about to broaden our scope and let the critics have a heyday. Anyhow the die has been cast and we feel perhaps this nervousness is just what assails all "great actors" on their first appearance and we hope to come away with laurels and not "lemons."

May we extend our wishes for a very happy Thanksgiving with all the "trimmings" to all the members of the auxiliaries.

I believe that about brings us up to date, but let me add here that the reports sent in by the other auxiliaries were so very interesting and enlightening that we would like to see many more of them sent in. That is one way in which we can keep up with each other and see how you are doing.

(MRS.) BETTY M. CRAIG.

increased safety in industrial production. The workman lives longer—to say nothing of enjoying life more—because of the efforts of union labor. There is a



Courtesy Samson-United.

### On Your Holiday Table

By SALLY LUNN

What could look more cheerful on your table for Christmas breakfast or a holiday supper than this gleaming waffle baker and sandwich grill, product of Samson-United Company? This high quality appliance is on the list of I. B. E. W. union label products and would be a wonderful gift from a union electrical worker's family to itself. It's a very handy gadget—grills, fries, toasts sandwiches, or converts to a waffle baker in a jiffy! A heat indicator tells correct baking and grilling temperatures. And its chromium finish with honey colored maple handles is lovely.

For a light supper during the holidays I suggest waffles or toast, covered with chicken or turkey a la king. This is quickly prepared by heating the leftover gravy (or preparing a medium white sauce with butter); to this add cut-up meat of

the fowl, one small jar pimentos cut in strips, canned mushrooms or fresh mushrooms which have been sauteed in butter for 10 minutes. You may also add cooked chopped celery and/or green pepper. Serve at the table on toast or waffles hot from the grill. As a piquant side dish prepare—

#### CRANBERRY FRAPPE

1 quart cranberries	½ cup pineapple
2 cups water	slivers
2 cups sugar	½ cup tokay
1 cup pineapple juice	grapes seeded and peeled

Cook cranberries in 2 cups boiling water for eight minutes. Force through sieve. Then add sugar, grapes, pineapple and pineapple juice. Place in the tray of electric refrigerator and freeze to a mush. If you stir mixture once or twice during freezing the texture will be smooth and fine.

definite relation between fatigue and accidents. Fatigue dulls the senses, slows down reactions, invites accidents. And it is well known that union labor has been the main motivating force in reducing the length of the work day. And the effect of union labor in achieving better, safer working conditions is beyond estimate.

What we want is more progress, more democracy, a wider distribution of the good things this rich country can produce. That is our way of salvation—to make our economy work, to extend the benefits to the lower one-third. American security comes first.

#### TWO NEW AUXILIARIES ORGANIZED!

Since publication of the list of women's auxiliaries in the October number of the Journal, the organization of two more auxiliaries has been reported. They are: Women's Auxiliary, L. U. No. 658, Santa Fe, N. M.; Women's Auxiliary, L. U. No. 876, Grand Rapids, Mich.

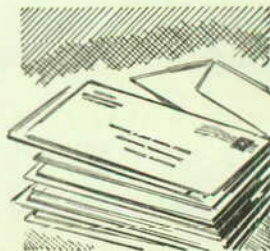
If you have other additions to this rapidly growing list, please notify Woman's Work section, Electrical Workers Journal.





# Correspondence

—PEU— 414



## L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Since unemployment is undoubtedly, as the JOURNAL so aptly puts it, America's No. 1 problem today and for many days to come, and since America's economic policy seems to be satisfied with things as they are, it becomes ever more plain that labor must point the way that progress must take, if we are going to progress at all.

That labor will point the way, and carry this fight against unemployment to a glorious victory is evident from the strong stand taken by the fifty-ninth convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Cincinnati, Ohio, just concluded.

The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the six-hour day, 30-hour week, without reduction in pay, for the past seven years, but this time we feel that it has really started a campaign of education and inspired determination that will sweep all obstacles before the combined will of our people.

After reading the report of the committee on the shorter workday by Vice President Gainer, and the remarks on the question by Delegates Donnelly, of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and Madsen, of the Painters and Decorators, and of President William Green, we feel that organized labor at last recognizes the reasons for unemployment and is fairly on its way to do something about it.

Following are some of the excerpts culled from this report by a well known New York educator, for use in his class rooms:

"The failure of American industry to expand at pre-depression rates has meant starvation incomes for a large portion of our families and idleness for millions of our wage earners. A great nation, with productive capacity above any other in the world, with industrial equipment and man power capable of producing a comfort level of living for every family, has kept its industries running at part capacity, has ceased to expand industrially. This we consider the tragedy of the 1930's.

"The working population is increasing steadily; about 45,000 young persons come of working age each month. Today there are 1,000,000 more persons in our working population than there were two years ago (September, 1937) and we need 1,000,000 more jobs than we had then."

"The problem of unemployment should be of common concern to all citizens, as none are immune from its ravages. To admit that this problem cannot be solved in an orderly manner would be an indictment on American common sense. We are heartened with the thought that literally millions of our fellow citizens are devoting thought to finding the right way to master the machine and make it serve the public welfare.

"If we still reaped with a sickle, transported by ox-carts and performed other tasks accordingly we would obviously not now have this problem. Through modern means and methods we have more than solved the problem of production. The problem of markets that will provide an outlet for our national productive capacity so as

to keep it in progressively high key, and our wealth production and consumption on a balanced basis, still awaits a satisfying answer.

"When 10,000,000 men are able and willing to work, but are forced to be idle for a year by lack of jobs, the community has wasted the valuable resources of man power . . . the nation is poorer both by the goods that have not been produced and by the frustration and loss of morale of the unemployed individual.

"While no calculation can give a precise figure for the depression loss in income due to idleness \* \* \* the figures suggest that this loss through non-production was in the magnitude of \$200,000,000,000 worth of goods and services. Most of this represents sheer waste. \* \* \*

"The significance of this figure, \$200,000,000,000 is hard to grasp, but some idea can be obtained by considering what \$200,000,000,000 would mean in terms of concrete goods. If all idle men and machines could have been employed in making houses, the extra income would have been enough to provide a new \$6,000 house for every family in the country.

"If instead, the lost income had been used to build railroads, the entire railroad system of the country could have been scrapped and re-built at least five times over. Of such is the magnitude of the depression loss in income through failure to use available resources. It meant a lower standard of living for practically every group in the community.

"Your committee, in concluding this report of widespread and persistent unemployment \* \* \* recommends that this convention strongly reaffirm its endorsement of the six hour day, five day workweek, without reduction in pay \* \* \* and that the executive council be directed to initiate a campaign of publicity intended to exalt and to feature the high importance of the shorter workweek from a standpoint of public welfare."

Commenting on the above report President William Green said:

"Startling! Impressive! Unanswerable!

"We maintain without modification that a shorter workday and a shorter workweek offer the real remedy for unemployment. During the last 10 years various means and methods and plans have been tried in order to relieve unemployment. But the problem is still with us, and today the American Federation of Labor is stronger in its convictions than ever that the real remedy is the six-hour day and the five-day week, with no reduction in pay.

"We are battling with inventions and every use of power and machinery on the one hand, and an increasing population on the other. Now, unless we distribute the amount of work available in a broader and more comprehensive way, we will not take up the slack of unemployment.

"In this hall we have had evidence every hour we met here of a determined drive being made by a progressive union. The 16,000 members of the splendid union of the electrical workers in New York is preaching this remedy every day and every hour. They are spending money to advertise. They are the ones who installed these 30-hour week

splendid, impressive series of signs in this hall.

"And so, more and more we are taking it up \* \* \* not merely as a slogan, but we are pressing it forward as a remedy, a great objective of the American Federation of Labor."

For our own part, be it said here and now that it is our hope and our prayer, and our firm conviction that every union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will shortly win the six-hour day, five-day week, and thus "lead" instead of "point" the way progress must take in this great nation of ours.

Industrial and economic freedom demands the six-hour day, the practical solution for unemployment.

IKE WOODARD.

## L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

After months of trying, the Building Trades Council has convinced the Toledo Central Labor Union of the necessity of doing something to combat the activities of the C. I. O. At a special meeting called for the purpose of discussing ways and means to finance same it was decided to place an assessment of 5c per week, per member, on all unions affiliated with the C. L. U. Up to this time, the unions affiliated with the Building Trades had made all the fight, both financially and otherwise.

Work in this city has slackened off to a large degree and our out of work list is beginning to assume the proportions of a city directory. A few of our members are working in a near-by city where work is more plentiful than mechanics. However, we are informed that it will be for only a short time. But even that helps.

This city is city managered and the present council comes up for election this November. The finances of this city are in a sad plight, there being no money to furnish relief clients with the necessities of life. And the grocers refuse to accept any more I. O. U.'s. A. F. of L. members have one candidate whom they are going to try to put on the council while the C. I. O. contingent has put four in the race.

At our election in June there was a question raised as to the eligibility of some of the candidates for office. As a result Brother Bennett was asked to decide same. This took some time so we finally did some more balloting, this time electing the members of the executive board and the examining board, with the result that only one of the former members of the executive board was returned to office, with similar effect on the other board. However it is predicted that these two boards will function without any friction for the best interests of the local.

We wonder if other press secretaries have the same troubles in trying to get material for their correspondence to the JOURNAL? There are lots of members in our local, who, from years of experience could, if they would, fill the allotted space without any effort. But we are still at it trying to convince them that we are only human and we run out of



ideas and need help. Maybe some time in the near future they will come across and then watch this column for something interesting.

BILL CONWAY.

### L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Fall is here and it was quite welcome, as our summer here has been very hot, and this gives us a chance to relax some.

Work seems to be picking up in this locality with several good jobs in prospect. Quite a few of our men were working this summer in Indianapolis, East St. Louis, and Lafayette, and we are very thankful to those locals for the help.

Our business manager reports that there are good prospects all over the state after a trip to the state conference at Gary. Seems as though the secretary of the state conference, Brother Pardieck, of Muncie, might give us a resume of their proceedings in the WORKER. Two of our members, Brother J. T. Fields, of Vincennes, and Brother C. L. (Bud) Yelch, of Princeton, have made the grade of inspectors on a couple of R. E. A. projects in Knox and Gibson Counties. Hope they will be able to make them turn a better job of wiring than some of the jobs I have seen.

I read in the October issue of the "Contractor" where the joint committee of the N. E. C. A. and I. B. E. W. have been called into action and made a ruling in a case of Charleston, W. Va. Now we are getting somewhere and I look for them to clarify a lot of bad situations and eventually to come to the point where we will have some sort of a standard agreement covering hours, conditions of employment, and interpretation of materials and classes of work. I am of the opinion that this can be done and we will have no cause for misunderstandings and its partner, stoppage of work—in other words a strikeless industry, and this also holds good in the other branches of the trade.

I think our international officers have done a grand job along this line so far, and are to be highly commended for their efforts.

Old Cry Baby Wilkie is still at it. Nothing is right. He is the self appointed saviour of the "poor widows and orphans," who hold stock in his Commonwealth and Southern. Yet he announces two large plants in the South—one at Macon and the other at Mobile. His Consumers Power in Michigan has

### READ

How Hiwassee Dam is built, by L. U. No. B-760.

I. B. E. W. at California convention, by L. U. No. 595.

What members like to read, by L. U. No. 531.

WPA trials in Minneapolis, by L. U. No. B-160.

Kansas City's inspection department, by L. U. No. B-124.

War from Canadian point of view, by L. U. No. 213.

Boost for Council on Industrial Relations, by L. U. No. 16.

School in Miami, by L. U. No. 349.

By their acts, know them, by L. U. No. 245.

Why fear war, by L. U. No. 483.

Good reading on cold nights for every member of the family.

just had a round with the C. I. O. causing quite a bit of grief, all of which could have been avoided had he authorized his officials up there to have dealt with a legitimate organization. He seems to be looking for it and as he is a glutton for punishment, let him take it.

They have a subsidiary here, the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co., whose men are scared to death to assert their rights. While a few men carry the burden and are organized, a greater number remain on the outside, content to work for low wages and under bad conditions of employment.

Eventually, I suppose, they will wake up, but it seems it takes a long time for some men to realize how badly they are used.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We are enclosing a picture of the boys manning the Lever Brothers Soap job. This is the only job of any consequence at present writing. Possibly the boys of the various locals may be able to identify some of the

outstanding characters portrayed, although this is far from being a portrait. Still, we do have some handsome faces in our midst as you may note by close observation.

As may be noted from our comment, work here is still not improved enough to be able to call conditions prosperous. In fact, personally, we're experiencing quite a dose of idleness at present writing, and the list is far from being complimentary. By list we refer to those listed for jobs or in need of jobs. Paradoxically, we're not helped at all at present, although a number of the industries are booming.

We note in the JOURNAL that Local No. B-3 is still doing a great work, constantly hammering away at the idea of a universal six-hour day. Our collective hat is off to that bunch of earnest workers for a great cause. They don't seem to let up a moment. Constant campaigning on that order is bound to result in success. Repetition of a sound idea seems to be the modern method of putting any movement over, as you may have noted that this method is universally used by the national advertisers. Analyzing the six-hour day issue we can readily see that it is our sole salvation if we are to survive. As we've mentioned on numerous occasions, the constant improvement in machine tools and electrical materials and even hand tools, and their use on building construction, tends to shorten the man hours in the building game.

Compare the sizeable job of today and that of even a few years ago and take note the number of men used now and see if there isn't a great difference in what it used to be. We feel this in every job. Why go on and linger in idleness day to day and year to year. It is time we all took up our end of the campaign and fell in line in this great movement. Most of us are aware that locals are gradually falling in line. Let us remember the six-hour day, 30 hours per week and start hammering away at a real constructive goal. Let us actually strive at improving a condition that can stand improving. We were once on top of the heap in the building line and we can get there again.

While on this subject, we note that Local No. B-1084 secured a new agreement that includes vacation with pay, 40 hours per week, double time for all overtime, which includes Sundays and holidays. Note the new innovation, vacation with pay feature. A step in the right direction and a step that denotes progress. All this points to the fact that locals are aware that constant improvement is the very life of organization. Not only did these boys secure their vacation but also raised their overtime rating.

Speaking of progress and improvement, did you note that Local No. B-309 has in operation a credit union? Perhaps not an original idea, but a great improvement and help to its deserving members who do not have to pay out excessive fees to professional loan sharks. This should prove to be of great help to those in temporary need of cash.

And note the great increase in the women's auxiliaries. Isn't that amazing? From two or three organizations, now there is quite a lengthy list and still growing. A good sign, in our opinion, and a real healthy one—the spender of the family income organizing herself as an aid to the bread winner. A logical conclusion to a sensible idea.

We note that the friend of "Pump Gun" Slater, notably "Corn Cob Willie," of L. U. No. 8, now is the proud possessor of a genuine meerschaum—a gift. What does a guy have to do to get a gift like that? Wonder if "Slats" is the Lady Bountiful?

We observe that Shappie's story is going over in great style. A great story by a great guy, we think. We also note that outsiders are taking interest in Shappie's efforts, and that merely confirms our opinion that Shaps



Shining faces on the Lever Soap job, with electrical work manned by L. U. No. B-28.



is really good. We're sure that the boy feels genuinely gratified to know that his efforts are appreciated. Our best wishes and compliments.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Well, boys, it has been a long time since Local No. 46, consisting of inside wiremen, fixturemen, motormen, switchboardmen and oilburner men, all under "A" classification, has contributed to the JOURNAL. We are having very fine results.

I will give you the results of our last election. On June 12 all the old officers were elected with two new additional members on the executive board, making a board of seven instead of five. Our genial president, Harry Hilpert, one of our old war horses, has asked me to take the position of press secretary. I have accepted and will do my best to have a letter in the WORKER each month, giving as near as possible, the activities of Local No. 46.

The following are officers of our local: President, Harry Hilpert; vice president, Jimmy "Baldy" Hicks; recording secretary and treasurer, W. C. Lindell; financial secretary, George W. Johnson; business manager, William "Bill" Gaunt; executive board members, H. A. Jacobson (who is also assistant business manager), Jimmy Hicks, Art G. Heller, Lou Van Inwegen, Sr., Charles R. Adams, Joe H. Little, with Brother Harry Hilpert, chairman of the board. The examining board consists of Joe H. Little, Harry L. Dempsey, George Parks, Jimmy Hare and George Mack.

Local No. 46, through the Seattle Building Trades Council, has been very successful in signing up a number of large jobs with the very able assistance of our international representative, Brother Roy Smith, who is in our territory doing very good work in straightening out some difficult questions in the Northwest. We also have Brother O. A. Reiman, international organizer for the tube benders and sign hangers, who has a tough job. I feel he will meet with success in the near future, as he is on the job at all times, night and day. We also have with us International Organizer W. A. Kelly, who I think has as tough a job with the phonograph and broadcasting situation. However, he is not letting the grass grow under his feet.

We are holding a State Electrical Workers Association meeting in Tacoma, Wash., on October 28 and 29 and hope we can exchange minutes with other associations. In reading Brother J. W. Flynn's comment on the last California State Association meeting, I was glad to hear of their success and hope their good work continues. I also want to remind Brother Jack Flynn that we also have some good trout and salmon fishing in the Northwest.

I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Al Speede and a number of the boys in February of this year at their association meeting in San Francisco. I also attended the Pacific Coast Metal Trades convention at that time and feel that both were very constructive and just the kind of conventions we need. Let us keep the good work up.

I want to call to your attention that we have six members on pension. They cannot express themselves enough on the foresight of our organization and officers working out this pension system, as it is a wonderful help and benefit to them in their old age. We hope that something may be worked out between now and our next convention in 1941 to where this may be increased in money or reduced in age limit. This will mean an increase of premium to be paid the International Office.

WILLIAM GAUNT.

#### L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, here we go again.

Just had a jam-up little lunch and get-together—soda, cheese, ham, potato chips, and so on.

The Galveston bunch had a little celebration over the weekend which was also a credit to its sponsors. I did not get down there myself but have good authority for the information.

Brother Dan Hardy is building a home on Chocolate Bayou Road, which I have been informed is a credit to the Brother's ingenuity. Also showing that Brother Hardy knows a thing or two about landscaping and so on. I wanted to go and look Brother Hardy's home over so I could give you the dope first-hand but I have persuaded one of the Brothers, who I think is in a position to get a little better line-up on the current news, to take this over. I will let my successor give you the low-down.

I have had a big kick out of the privilege of having these letters published, but at the time I got myself appointed by "popping off." I still feel that every active local union should once in a while tell people a little of what they are about.

"And every local union should be active."

Thanks, and let us all stay in here and pitch.

C. R. POPE.

P. S. I will tell you a little secret—my feet are getting restless.

#### L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

The writer is back to his pet aversion this month—WAR. If one will discard sentiment, "patriotism" and politics and will look at the European war under the light of cold logic he will see at once that it is not a war of or for the working class but an imperialist war over foreign markets.

Trade unionists could play the deciding move in the situation there if they could unite as a whole and say, "Labor will not fight."

But the working men of Europe cannot do this because partly of splits in the labor movement but most of all, because of religious and political schisms that have divided labor in Germany and Austria and have made it impossible for French and English workers to have someone to turn to and unite with in saying, "Let us reason this situation with common sense."

In Europe the workers are divided among socialist unions, communist unions, liberal unions and anarchist unions, also Protestant and Catholic unions until now, to all practical purpose they have no unions.

Due to this situation it has been an easy matter for dictators to quash the severed labor movement and proceed with wholesale murder and rape—and now, war.

Until now we have been fortunate. It is true that the labor movement was weak but at least we were united.

Within the past few years there has been a split between craft unionists and industrial unionists. It arises out of the concentration of industry with subsequent use of mass production methods. We feel and have always felt that craft unionism and industrial unionism will some day get together and we feel that that time is not far off.

But our real trouble is coming in the form of religious and political divisions. We have been fortunate up until now but they are beginning to appear and should be stopped before they go any further.

Labor is made up of all workers, regardless of race, creed, or color. Labor unions take them all into their fold. The one great aim is unification of these workers. When they are

split up into religious, political or racial groups, that is disunion. Disunion is treason within the labor movement!

So let us watch for and stop such things before they even start here in America. At the present time labor has had the best opportunity in its history to advance its cause for the worker—let us not fall down on the job now.

We are sorry to hear that "Bill" Vogelzang, of L. U. No. 102, Paterson, N. J., is still on the sick list.

If Brother Frank McCabe reads this, how about a letter as to your whereabouts to the writer?

We see that Saturday the twenty-eighth of October was "Electricians Day" at the New York World's Fair. We think that was appropriate as the fair was truly an electrical fair. All who have seen it will agree with us that it has been a living tribute to both the electrical worker and the electrical manufacturer. May the fair continue for several more years.

If Brother James Sturgeon, press secretary of L. U. No. 466, Charlestown, W. Va., reads this, let him be advised that Brother Lawrence Swarengen, of Bay City, Mich., wants to know "if he broke his arm?"

Things have been quite slow in our jurisdiction with no good sized jobs except a building at the Eastman Kodak Co. this summer. At the present time we have quite a few of our members "hitting the bricks."

And now, Brothers, don't forget that Thanksgiving Day comes one week in advance this year. That will give us an extra pay check between Thanksgiving and Christmas—if we are working.

CARLETON E. MEADE.

#### L. U. NO. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.

Editor:

The first part of this letter is almost a duplicate of a letter sent in two years ago reporting the results of our biennial election. When the votes were counted after our recent election, we had reelected nearly all of the officers who had served us for the previous term. Our president, William J. Smith, is serving his second term. This is also true of our vice president, J. Franklin LaBossiere; recording secretary, Charles Martineau, and treasurer, Joseph Jasper. Our financial secretary and business manager, Samuel Donnelly, is starting his seventeenth and eighteenth year in that capacity. Our treasurer is also serving his fourth term as president of the executive board. Other members serving on the board with the officers are: Frank Santomenno, Alfred J. Comeau and Harold Magnuson.

At our last meeting we were honored with a visit by our new international vice president of this district, Brother John Regan. We believe the International has ably filled the position left vacant when Charles Keaveney passed on to the Great Jurisdiction. Brother Regan is not a stranger to Local No. 96. Prior to becoming an international officer he served as financial secretary to Local No. 103, of Boston, with which local we have very harmonious relations. Brother Regan can be assured full cooperation and support from Local No. 96.

Work in this area is still holding up well. We will not have to call for any outside aid as the supply and demand for men seems to run on an even keel with some jobs finishing as others are about to be started. Some of the more recent jobs completed or in course of construction are: a new dormitory at Holy Cross College; new addition to Worcester Polytechnic Institute; remodeling of one of our large banks; a new community theater and a new Baptist Church. The tunnel job for the supply of water for Boston is



## Precious Historic Relic Sent to I. O.

Mrs. Robert G. Wright found among her husband's effects a badge dating back to the earlier days of the union. This is made of rich material, heavily embroidered with gold. The owner wore the badge front side out on gala occasions, and reversed the badge, producing a mourning effect at funerals of deceased Brothers. Brother Wright was a member of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 81, Fort Worth, and was initiated August 6, 1894.



(FRONT)



(REVERSE)

keeping some of the boys plenty busy. Radio Station WTAG is remodeling its studios and business offices as well as increasing its power to 5000 watts and installing the new type transmission called "frequency modulation." Some of the features of this type of broadcasting are absence of static, no fading, and true high fidelity. The Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette have just completed the last unit to their new high speed newspaper press as reported in a past issue.

We wish to thank our former Brother member Carl Hagberg, now of Local Union No. 697 of Gary, Ind., for the very interesting picture he sent to Business Manager Donnelly. I'm sure many of the old timers will be interested to see this and am sending it in for publication. This was taken at the construction of the Natural Food Conservatory, or Shredded Wheat plant, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1900. This company had its start here in Worcester and when it moved to New York the Page Electric Co. of this city did the wiring. Some of the members of Local Union No. 96 went along and helped to wire the plant.

Brother Bill Kendall started a contracting business here shortly after he returned from Niagara Falls, which continued until his death in 1925. If my memory is correct he operated Worcester's first "Powerful Five Watter" broadcasting station in 1921. It was located in his home and each Sunday evening we would listen to his concert of phonograph records. I can still hear his sign off, "courtesy of W. D. Kendall Co., 268 Main St., dealer in washing machines, radio parts, etc., etc." Brother Charles Coghlin also operated a contracting business until he sold out and moved to California.

The comparison of Bill Kendall's early radio with its four or five tubes, the size of our receiving tubes of today, and its small antenna on the roof with our 400 foot towers and water cooled tubes of today should make us realize the growth of one branch of our industry.

I am also enclosing a photo of two of our members working on the new 375 foot towers of WTAG. The one on top is our treasurer, Joe Jasper, and the one coming down is Brother Charles Estabrook. Charley is foreman of electrical construction on the radio station as well as at the news plant of the Telegram.

We wish to thank Local Union No. 35 of Hartford, Conn., for its call to us for men and hope we will be able to reciprocate some time.

We are making plans to hold our fortieth anniversary sometime during the first of next year and hope to have an affair appropriate to the occasion. HAROLD E. MAGNUSON.

[Editor's note: Too late for this month, pictures are being held for a future issue.]

### L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

The Senate has just passed the repeal of the embargo on arms and now the matter goes to the House. The "cash and carry" proviso has been attached to it to make it "safe." Congress is trying to kill three birds with one stone: Help England and France defeat Hitler; stimulate profitable business; and avoid the necessity of going to war over freedom of the seas. We got our fingers burnt once and are more cautious this time. Let us all be like the young American mentioned on the last page of the October JOURNAL. When a group of Britishers at a party sang the song "Over There" and bore down heavy on the line "The Yanks are coming" this young American remarked softly but clearly, "Not this time, pals."

The writer's Hartford days are over as he was fortunate enough to land a local job.



The stay there was very pleasant. The Hartford boys are a fine bunch to work with, as were the other out-of-town boys on the job. Thanks, Brother Scott, for calling us in.

Due to a number of small jobs, the unemployment situation for Local Union No. B-102 has eased up considerably. Brother Hamer is going out of town—watch your step, Joe.

Brother Pardoe is now on pension—good luck to you, Jack.

I am sorry to report that Brother Vogelzang is still in a critical condition. Had another operation and another blood transfusion. His leg is in a cast now, for the second time, from his toe to his chest.

Greetings to Brother Meade of Rochester. Do you remember the time Bill Vogelzang introduced us on Garry DeYoung's Farm? I'll tell Bill you were asking about him.

While visiting my brother-in-law he showed me a copy of his union's paper "The Hatter." While glancing through it, my eye caught the following poem.

*[Editor's note: Sorry, this poem has been printed in our columns recently.]*

PETER HOEDEMAEKER.

### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

"There is no history, only biography."

It is a privilege as well as it is a pleasure to give, to the generous and appreciative readers of these letters, a sketch, a picture in miniature, of our worthy leading officer, Howard H. Litchfield, the president of Local Union No. 104. Our organization is justly proud of our Brother and wishes to share with you, in this small eulogy, our appreciation of his life and his excellent achievements in the labor world. Our beloved local, like the good and ancient mother that she is, has raised and given many valiant sons to be leaders in the labor movement; and now, with no less pride and pleasure, she extends to the masses and to those in the front-line trenches of organized labor another leader and helper in the person of her president.

Is there a more important work in this old world of ours to which a man may devote his life than that of organized labor? The labor movement not only directly affects the wages and working conditions of the millions of workers in these United States but it touches intimately the life and work of the families of the workers. It is able to create disturbances in the business world that threaten the very existence of our people. And more than all else it calls in question some of the most fundamental conceptions of present day law and order. And to be a leader in this movement, to have ideals and endeavor to lift the masses up to them, is the most grand and noble task one can undertake.

Even before he became identified with the labor movement some 25 or 30 years ago, Brother Litchfield was a staunch follower of organized labor. In those early years he pounded the bricks for months to be true to his union and to live up to his convictions. Several times he could have gone back to the job but he preferred to tighten his belt and stick to the few other loyal members of the local. In the succeeding years he has held most of the offices in L. U. No. 104 and has served repeatedly on conferences, commissions, and delegations in the local. At present, besides being president of Local Union No. 104, he heads the central labor body in a near-by city and holds commissions in other labor organizations in Greater Boston and Massachusetts. And by reports given from time to time in our meetings, Brother Litchfield is making himself felt in all these organizations and offices.

Probably the first impression which Brother Litchfield makes upon most people is that of

positiveness of character. No one can talk with him two minutes without finding out that he has definite convictions and is accustomed to assert them frankly. He has a gift of clearness also. He knows what he believes and you are not in doubt of it after hearing him. He is intensely in earnest. To him life, duty and influence are serious things, responsibility for which, although not an offensive burden, is never to be forgotten or disregarded. Couple these things with a natural ability and it is easy to see Brother Litchfield a leader among the leaders of men.

Brother Litchfield is rather tall and strongly built. His walk is quite heavy and measured, carrying in its sound dignity and command. He has a high forehead, expressive gray eyes, and in general a serious, earnest cast of countenance. In the chair his bearing is firm and dignified; and when speaking his manner is deliberate, but when he becomes excited words come forth with rapidity and energy. His earnestness in the noble cause of organized labor is the whole secret of his greatness.

Let us gain from this small sketch of Brother Litchfield, to whom it is offered as a tribute, a more abiding faith in the cause he serves. Let us determine to devote ourselves, in the broad, unselfish spirit in which he works, to the solution of labor problems and to the building up of a labor organization upon foundations unshakable.

HARRY.

### L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Editor:

Local Union No. 122 gets around every year or so with a letter to let the readers of the JOURNAL know that the electrical workers are going strong in the state of Montana.

Our new agreements with the phone company and Montana Power Co. are good until March 1, 1941. Both agreements show some gain. The power boys get a two weeks paid vacation each year. Now, that is something.

We think that the telephone company agreement in the state of Montana is something to boast about, and we owe it to eight or 10 old heads with the company. They made these conditions for the past 30 years. Now what we younger guys should do is take up where they leave off, keep the conditions they have made and try to do better.

There are about 235 members in L. U. No. 122, wiremen, phone company and power company, and we are not doing badly. There are 17 locals in the state. They are all doing their part.

Brother McDonough from the smelter, who has worked there for several years, has gone to Bremerton, Wash., to work. Then someone calls him a boomer! Well, anyway, no boomer breaks down conditions. They may boast about what they did on the West Coast or down in Texas or back East, but they are always on the job Monday morning.

Brothers, here is a man we have overlooked in our local. He is six feet three inches tall, with broad shoulders, and he needs them. That is Herbert Donaldson. Our local union should appreciate him very much.

McCracken was a long time getting started, but he has two little McCrackens now. Boys, you should hear them squawk about conditions at home! The oldest is about three years old now.

Tully and Spickard are at Ft. Peck, Mont., yet, and what a winter for them in the frozen North! Hevy Ellefson may be a good line foreman but as a carpenter he's a pain in the neck to his wife. He has been three years building a kitchen cabinet.

There have been several R. E. A. jobs in the state this year, but all were short time jobs and will get shorter now, as the snowballs are due any time.

Now for the hunting season. Some of the power company sharp shooters have got Art Kenney thinking he can shoot a deer. Anyway he is going to try. Hope he doesn't get the buck fever like one of the boys did. I think I will go with Moffett and McCoy, for they don't miss bagging their game. The trout fishing was very good this season with most of the boys but some of the best fishermen got married and don't have time to fish any more.

Brothers, winter is coming on now and you probably won't hear from us until next spring, but we will come out with the leaves. You can look for us.

C. M. BROYLES.

### L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

When the Kansas City political machine was blown to hell and gone last summer, it made front page news all over the country. The papers shouted the story in scareheads. You'd think the fall of the Pendergast dynasty and the toppling of their ponderous playhouse had left the city looking like another Warsaw. Well, it didn't! Not so's you'd notice it! The superstructure is gone, but the real Kansas City stands intact! Now stripped to its necessary working parts, the city government turns up to its rated r. p. m., and functions with a far better power-factor.

Smoothest running of all its agencies is the electrical inspection department, the most important of the various municipal activities to electrical workers. Chief Leo McCormick and his corps of three inspectors are members of Local Union No. B-124. Now, there's a mark for the rest of you locals to shoot at! Know what? Less than 25 per cent of you have city electricians who belong to the I. B. E. W., to say nothing of the lesser inspectors! Know why? Because you let non-union men crowd you out of your place in the political line! Looks as though 75 per cent of the membership held fast to their principles 364 days a year and then turned loose all holds on election day! We arrived at the percentage from the report of Brother McCormick, who was a delegate to the convention of the western section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors held in September, at Hamilton, Ontario. We considered this gathering to be a fair cross-section of the international setup. Out of 300 delegates, only 60 were members of the union!

Brother McCormick came out of the convention with his star blazing. His forthright defense of the existing Underwriters' Code, and his insistence that electrical inspectors and electrical workers should be represented on any board of revision, brought him such recognition that he was elected member of the international council of the association as well as vice president of the western section, which includes about 15 midwestern states.

An item of wider than local interest is the passing on of R. T.—better known as "Tommy"—Adams at the age of 73. Tommy had gone about a bit during his lifetime, and had a wide circle of friends. He was a member of Local Union No. 134 for a considerable period. Brother Adams had been a recipient of the retirement fund for about eight years, which we believe to be extraordinary. We wish we were able to give you the actuarial figures, but from our personal observation few of our members live to enjoy the pension longer than two years. If we assume they retire at 65, then 67 will be their age at death—three years short of the Biblical three score and ten. Two years of ease as a reward for a lifetime of labor! We can only conjecture that the high frequency competition—which seems to be in-



herent in the building industry—has shorted out the human coil. Another potent reason for lowering the retirement age to 60!

Since the depression began, there has been little room for the infusion of young blood in the inside branch of the trade, except when death makes a vacancy. But the national kaleidoscope changes almost too fast for our older-growing membership. We welcome the sight of a grizzled landmark standing valiantly against the Johnnie-come-lately skyscrapers. How many of you floaters remember the Kelly restaurant, in Kansas City? It is still dishing out ham-and to all and sundry. The years have chiselled away some of the gilt from the window slogan, but it's still legible: "Jim Kelly Keeps This Place And This Place Keeps Jim Kelly."

MARSHALL LEAVITT.

## L. U. NO. 131, KALAMAZOO, MICH. Editor:

The old saw, "if you wish a thing well done, do it yourself," is more or less true according to circumstances, but if you want anything done at all, you must do it yourself, is just as true.

We cannot hope to compete with those makers of poetry who provide us entertainment every month, so will just throw a few words together to let our Brothers know that there is such a local as No. 131.

Members of No. 131, ably assisted by many Brothers from other locals in Michigan and a few from neighboring states, have just completed the installing of the electrical part of the Bryce E. Morrow steam turbine generating plant on the Kalamazoo River at Comstock, for the Consumers Power Company. This work has extended over the greater part of the past two years and the plant now ranks second in the state, with plans for doubling the capacity when occasion demands.

The plant employs the most modern methods of using pulverized coal under air pressure as fuel, with boilers about 80 feet high. There are two units at present with a substation covering more ground than the plant itself.

Herlihy Midcontinent Co. handled the general contract, Collier Const. Co. of Cleveland handled the electrical installation and Brother Leonard Rowen, of L. U. No. 131, was general foreman.

Some of the Brothers are taking a week to gather a few pheasants before getting back into the traces. Before this issue reaches you several of the boys will have prowled around the northern part of the state in search of the elusive deer. Good luck, boys.

Brother "Vine" Verhage is starting his fourteenth successive year as treasurer of L. U. No. 131 and Brother Ed. Smith of Chicago, now retired, holds the oldest card in the local, dated 1899.

Before the December issue of the WORKER we hope to have a press secretary who will secrete, so we won't try to tell you everything we know at this time, but will leave a little for him to start on.

LOUIS F. PUTNAM.

## L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Early Friday morning, October 20, the jury in the second of the Minneapolis WPA trials filed into Judge Joyce's court to announce its verdict: Three of the four defendants were found guilty of conspiracy and overt acts in connection with the strike of local WPA workers last July. The first trial ended October 17 when the jury found five of the eight defendants guilty of conspiracy and intimidation.

The eight defendants found guilty in the

first two of the 10 trials so far scheduled were ordered by Judge Joyce to appear before him November 4 for sentence. Each of the charges carries a penalty of up to two years in jail plus a fine of \$10,000.

Directly after the second trial District Attorney Victor Anderson moved for trial of 90 defendants, named by the federal grand jury in one blanket "conspiracy" indictment. All the defendants were alleged to have participated in the picketing of a WPA sewing project in Minneapolis, where the police had attacked the picket line, killing one unionist and wounding many.

Defense attorneys moved for separate trials and the judge agreed to try 25 defendants October 30. The third trial is the most important in the series. Among the defendants are many of the most active unionists and leaders of unemployed in the city.

The score in the drive of the government against the Minneapolis unemployed now stands as follows:

Indicted, 161 men and women and youths; arrested, 138; tried, 12; found guilty, 8; found not guilty, 4.

Immediate dependents of the defendants—380, including 277 children.

Included among the indicted WPA strikers are teachers, preachers, power machine operators, cooks, cab drivers, engineering draftsmen, construction laborers, nurses, seamstresses, a chiropractor, farmers, mill workers, a graduate chemist, an interior decorator, a millwright, blacksmiths, quarry workers, physical education instructor, garment workers, etc.

There are young men and women who have never known what it is to hold down a job in private industry. There are many world war veterans. There are college graduates and there are workers who have toiled from childhood. There are Negroes. There are veteran union members, and persons who for the first time in their lives participated in a strike and a picket line.

The one thing in common about all these people was that their economic situation was desperate. When the government passed the recent relief bill, cutting the wages and slashing the jobs and lengthening the hours of workers on WPA, all these people joined in the nationwide WPA strike.

Apparently the federal government is determined to carry through its mass persecution of the unemployed in Minneapolis, despite the nationwide protest that has arisen from the ranks of organized labor. The administration appears to be proceeding on the theory that vigorous prosecution of the unemployed in Minneapolis, where organized labor is very strong, will be an example and a threat to workers all over the country.

The A. F. of L.-WPA defense committee in Minneapolis has accepted the challenge of the federal government and has announced it will appeal the cases of all defendants found guilty, to the circuit court of appeals and to the highest court in the land, if necessary.

The defense committee, representing organized labor in this city, was encouraged a few days ago by a telegram from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, reading: "Executive council passed resolution protesting against activities of federal courts for proceeding in several instances against labor unions or members in efforts to discipline them for union activity which the labor unions have a perfect right to exercise as members of organized labor. Will send you copies of resolution."

On October 23 the federal grand jury resumed its investigation into the July WPA strikes, this time concentrating its attention on the strike in St. Paul. The St. Paul trade union movement has already set up an A. F. of L.-WPA defense committee to raise

funds to defend any workers indicted, and the Minneapolis and St. Paul committees are holding joint meetings.

Thanks to the Minneapolis Labor Temple Association, which pledged all its property as surety for bail bonds, the defense committee has been able to free all those arrested to date, including those who have been found guilty but are not yet sentenced.

The Minneapolis A. F. of L.-WPA defense committee, headed by George Murk of the Musicians Union, has called attention to the extreme danger which the "conspiracy" charge constitutes for organized labor everywhere. As defined by the judge and the district attorney, to be a "conspirator" in the eyes of the government, a worker doesn't actually have to conspire; he doesn't have to know of the existence of the other conspirators; he doesn't have to achieve any results to be a conspirator; he doesn't have to act with anyone else to be conspirator.

To the government, any man or woman seems to be a "conspirator" who opposed the wage-cutting and job-destroying provisions of the Woodrum Relief Act. Determined to prevent the establishment of such a dangerous precedent, the A. F. of L.-WPA defense committee has accepted the responsibility to appeal the verdict. The defense committee will circularize all unions throughout the state and hopes to work with the American Federation of Labor executive council to issue a nationwide appeal for funds.

The WPA workers to date haven't gotten anything like real justice in the trials. The juries in the first two trials were hand-picked by the judge, and were made up entirely of business men and farmers, with not a single worker on either jury. The judge, in his charge to the jury, has so defined "conspiracy" as to practically order the jury to find the defendants guilty. The juries' findings haven't followed the evidence but the prejudices and superstitions of the jurors.

While the government continues to press its conspiracy indictments against the Minneapolis unemployed, on October 2 this same government moved for a dismissal of conspiracy indictments against 52 coal companies and coal operators of bloody Harlan County where terror against the miners has reigned for years.

During the two weeks taken up by the first trial, a sensational murder case was also being held in Minneapolis. The self-admitted murderer was a 47-year-old banker who had beaten his aged mother to death with a kitchen chair.

The WPA workers were found guilty for striking. The banker was found innocent, though he confessed to killing his mother. The courts are telling us it is a greater crime to strike than it is to beat your own mother to death.

G. P. PHILLIPS.

## L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA. Editor:

There are at least two levers for moving men—interest and fear. There is a reason for everything if we could only see the point. The honey bees eliminate and cast out the drones from their hives in the spleen of nature. Likewise in self-preservation, society must curb and chastise the listless and indiscreet and award amicably to the deserving.

Plutarch once said, "We should not treat living creatures like shoes, or pots and pans, casting them aside when they are bruised and worn out with service." However, we must work and provide adequately for our stability and old age. It is embarrassing and a source of slavish fear and subjection to be dependent on others.

Our intentions might be good, but often our judgment is faulty. It is not what we do



in some instances that counts in life, it is how righteously we do it and reach the goal.

The spirit of honest endeavor and respondent culture of obedience of brotherhood in the Christian view of charity and concern of others is very essential in the conscious soul of social welfare and alleviation of suffering. Justice-mercy-faith-hope. Of all virtues charity is supreme. There is also in space a destiny in the land beyond the skies, where God has prepared a house for us, and little things—worthy sacrifice and kindness—here in life make unsurmountable difference. When in the deep, don't wander too far from the shore. Watch out and think.

#### Locally

This last month industry has taken on a turn for the better and work and business is improving. But for a long time past in this locality, industry was greatly depressed, and business was clinging to the bottom rock of deflation, and work was the poorest of our history and our members were at a great disadvantage. However, some of our boys are still idle and for the time being would welcome a place out of our fair city until work here comes up to its stable peak.

We received a welcome letter from Brother W. F. Barber, a deserving charter member of our local, who is at present a resident of Rozelle, N. J., stating among other things that he was placed on the Brotherhood pension roll and received his first check last month, for which he is very grateful to the local, the international officers and the Brotherhood in general, and on his behalf I pass it on to you with my Irish-American blessing, and further pray long live the Brotherhood for its aptitude and ability to provide graciously and honorably for both their living and the dead; and the great American democratic institution that affords it.

Brother W. F. Barber is the first member of our local to receive a pension and no doubt this is good news for Brother Frank O'Connell, of St. Louis, Mo.; Brother Oliver Myers, of Toledo, Ohio, and our other old time and younger friends. This also applies to Brother George E. Danall, of S. Plainfield, N. J., a former member of our local and sponsored by Local No. B-3, New York City.

I trust that some of the adjacent locals of the Brotherhood will take some action boosting and sponsoring the erection of hydro electric power dams on the Delaware River as outlined in the last issue of the JOURNAL. I would like to have an expression of some of the other local scribes.

Brother Tony Barn, a very capable electrician (which is characteristic of our members) and who is very much in demand with a number of big job accomplishments to his credit, is the chief mogul over the wire jerkers on the new engineering additional building of the Bucknell College at Lewisburg, Pa., about 70 miles southwest from our great city and likewise outside of our local jurisdiction. I wish him happy motoring and good luck in the endeavor.

Brother Joe Malloy, a real staunch Brotherhood old timer, a good electrician and a better fellow; also, Charles Ransom, another old time wire artist of similar perfection, together with young Jimmy Johnston, our new and worthy local president, who has the makings of a very capable and progressive local leader, are all together working on the new massive state highway garage and doing a very good job for our great commonwealth. Our local boys are all good professionals and Americans.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.



Good work leads to good times for members of Local Union No. 187, as bosses are hosts at picnic.

#### L. U. NO. 187, OSHKOSH, WIS.

Editor:

I am sending you a picture taken at an outing our bosses sponsored at Leonards Point in our honor for our good work we give them.

Beer, lunch, a good ball game, seven to eight in their favor; after the game a card game was in full swing. It was a real party and we as Local No. 187, I. B. of E. W., went on record to send a picture to be published in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS magazine. Work is on the rise and it looks good for the winter, we hope, we hope.

Please try to get this in the next issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

EDWARD C. SCHROEDER.

#### L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

Electrical workers for the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. went back to work with what they had before they began negotiating some weeks ago. The strike-vote was taken early in October, and though L. U. No. 200 voted to go out until their demands were met, L. U. No. 122 of Great Falls and L. U. No. 65, Butte, voted to accept the agreement as it is, consequently this worthy local's vote was snowed under by a large majority. It looked for a while as if the "little ball of twine" would be put to use, but so long as the majority feel they are being used O. K. by the A. C. M. I guess it must be O. K.

Several of the Brothers have visited us this past summer, and two of them are remaining with the power company, Brothers Jack Gordan from Houston and all points West, also Glynn Jones from the same locality, regarding the points. Brothers Joe Stitz and Joe Burns, of Local Union No. 9, were here for fishing and an old timers reunion with Brother "Slick" Blackford. Brother Jack Flynn from L. A. spent his vacation here along with his family, and promises to return next year. Also Brother Pete Riley sojourned here, and we regret his stay was marred by an unfortunate episode, and hope he won't feel that all of the Brothers here turned him down, but next time, Pete, change your license plates; tourists and out-of-state cars are pickings for the local "town-clowns."

To cite a pension case which Brother Jack Flynn, of Local Union No. 18, is fighting for, let me tell you Brothers here, and everywhere about a Brother in this local. Brother Alec Jones was stricken with a paralytic stroke early this year, partially disabling him so he is unable to work at his trade. He applied for his pension in June, and to date he has received no annuity (on account of

not furnishing his date of birth). His case comes up before the pension board next March. Brother Jones was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on March 9, 1872, joined the labor movement December 9, 1900, and helped hang the charter of Local Union No. 185 in Helena, Mont., in 1903. Does it not seem strange that a Brother with 39 years of continuous good standing should be subjected to such gross injustice?

In my estimation, no matter where he was born or when, he should be entitled to the best that is in store for him, for he is past 65 years of age, and has held every office in Local Union No. 200, has been a delegate at several conventions and is one of the finest, most loyal Brothers anyone will run across in a lifetime, and above all else he has always been a union man as his record will show his unfailing devotion to the Brotherhood. At this time he has the necessary papers to prove his birth date—but why? He has been in good standing for over 20 years and is beyond the retirement age; who cares when he was born and why, his qualifications are ace high and above board and Brother Jones has paid enough dues to more than make up for the pension he will receive. [Editor's note: The pension fund was started in January, 1928, and members have paid 37c per month since then to the pension fund. Therefore, no member has paid more than \$48.10 to the pension fund, up to November 1, 1939.] His case has been held up pending proof of his birth, and we of this local can find no logic in the argument regarding his birthdate.

Let's hear from some of the other Brothers on this subject. Brother Flynn and his committee are doing a fine job and we all should get in back of this movement for we all may be wearing the same sort of shoes some day.

JOE MEEK.

#### L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

This part of this warring Dominion seems to be moving along quietly, as usual, with the war spirit at a very low tide. Those of us who witnessed the spirit of the general public in 1914, on the outbreak of the hostilities of the war that was to end war for all times, can readily see that the glowing headlines in the daily press are not having the effect in creating the patriotic spirit in the minds of the people as was the case at that time.

This seems proof that the minds of our forefathers were more readily influenced by press and political oratory than is the case at the present time. The people of today have been forced, through our past experiences and treatment which has been accorded to



our heroes of the great war and the workers in general, by our governments in the past, to study more seriously the general issues which confront us and consider how much we can rely on the promises made by our political healers who are so readily and easily influenced by the few financial barons who control the destinies of our country. It is most gratifying to see the workers who keep the wheel of progress on the move, more closely united in thought for the general benefit and social welfare of all and not the few. It shows evidence that they demand more substantial proof than mere political promises of a better and more secure social order than has been experienced in the past before they fall into that patriotic spirit which was so easily created 25 years ago.

We all love our country and want to defend it to the last man, but crave to defend it for the benefit and social security of the people of Canada as a whole. As long as there is not security and contentment in the countries of this globe war is inevitable. Security means contentment, which creates happiness and good fellowship between men and countries alike.

I dare say that ill feeling among men of today is due to lack of confidence and general misunderstanding of each other. The evidence of this shows most forcefully at times in our own local union, for which I blame the shunning of each others' society at play. At play you see and understand the real nature of the man you work with day by day.

I dare say that eight out of 10 of our families would meet unknown on the street. Brothers, as long as such a belligerent attitude exists among our own members we have no right to condemn countries. Sometimes we wonder what was the aim of our old Brother pioneer workers, who organized our local union, and why they installed the word Brotherhood in our title. No doubt if it had not been their ambition to create a universal Brotherhood they would have omitted the word International also. There are very few who employ labor who do not watch the social and friendly attitude among their employees at play very closely. A sociable and contented staff is invariably looked on with pride by the management, from the highest official to the lowest assistant, and has a great bearing on their attitude toward any difference that might arise between employer and employee.

Brothers, let us get better organized socially, and create that friendship among our members, our families and sweethearts, so that we can fly to the top of the Marine building and crow aloud to the world that we are living up to the traditions and principles implied in the full name of our Brotherhood.

Let us all try hard to install in our minds that kinetic spirit toward the influencing of a better social understanding, and factional disputes will soon disappear.

F. LOONEY.

#### L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

For several years the question of vacations with pay for all railway workers has been one of the major issues at our annual conventions, meetings, etc., and an expression from the various lodges and locals in the Chicago area has demonstrated quite clearly how our members stand on the question, so the time has now come when we must clear our desks for action.

Local Union No. 214 adopted a resolution requesting that our chief executives immediately take the necessary steps to handle this matter with the Association of American Railroads, on a national basis, and when the writer received an acknowledgment from

Brother McGlogan, he was advised that ours was the second resolution he had received, and he suggested more action. I know I can speak for all our members and truthfully say that what they desire most right now, of course, is more money and an annual vacation.

A survey of the Chicago area will show that nearly all other organized industries and a majority of the unorganized, except the railway workers, now have a little something to look forward to each year, namely a vacation. The writer firmly believes that the rehabilitation of the human body should receive first consideration, and any plans to help the railways financially, and otherwise, should take cognizance of this fact.

Therefore it is the right and the solemn duty of every electrical worker on all railroads to bring all pressure available forward at this time, and demand that something be done right now to bring us a vacation with pay for the year of 1940 and all succeeding years.

CHARLES H. FOOTE.

#### L. U. NO. 215, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Editor:

On Wednesday evening, October 18, 1939, Local Union No. 215 celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary at the Dells Inn. We gathered on this evening to pay homage to the founders of our local. All of the original founders are still living, and present at the testimonial were eight of the original 10, the remaining two being excused as they were working on jobs out of town. The evening was a gala affair marked by entertainment, a turkey dinner, dancing, and a little drop of the stuff that cheers. We were greatly honored by having the mayor of Poughkeepsie present and also our International Vice President Ed. F. Kloter, who obliged by giving us a wonderful talk on the progress made by our international, and also joined with us in paying homage to our charter members. This evening was an occasion that will long be cherished by those attending, and as we feel, will help to cement the ties of Brotherhood and friendship that exist in our family.

In closing may I add, as your press agent, I feel that it is on occasions of this type, we can really feel that in addition to being members of the trade union movement, we are, in every sense the word implies, Brothers.

JOHN A. HICKEY.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

As the bloody conflict continues in Europe between Stalin's and Hitler's communistic red armies, and the democratic nations of the world, our own public enemy number one remains the Communist Party, blended with the Bund society, either one of which spells destruction here in America if not curtailed and checked. There is no room in these United States for dictatorship, should it be Hitler, Stalin or Lewis, any one of which wishes to gain power through aggressiveness. A banner-bearing propaganda sponsored by any of these three are dangerous to the worker of this peaceful country of ours.

The workers should regiment and entrench themselves against any further invasion of their ranks. Each bona fide labor organization standing back of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor is a fortified unit of defense. Your attendance (not membership) governs your battle strength.

A non-attendant is a non-combatant and in order to defeat the army that has invaded our ranks, we must mobilize to a strength where we can outnumber this C. I. O. army of despoilers of American liberty, an army that, should they win, would take away your right of collective bargaining and in its stead give you a dictatorship that would tell you with force what you shall sell your labor for, would force you on the street at regular intervals, would close up your place of employment without notice, would force upon you conditions suitable to the small minority without consulting the majority at all, as has been the case in practically all of their labor misunderstandings in the past.

Mr. Electrical Worker, are you alert to what is taking place just over the state line north of you in Michigan? Did you know that a handful of Lewis's radical element were successful in influencing a small number of employees of the Consumers Power Co. with the result that our neighbor power company was tied up with labor trouble, throwing hundreds of workers out of work by the invasion of an aggressive dictator? And that our jurisdictional lines and your own army of members in the I. B. E. W. so far keep them from making demands upon your employer. Yet right under your nose their advance agents are making small gains in some of your labor councils, including the



The I. B. E. W. emblem holds an honored place in the Labor Temple at Dubuque, Iowa, for Local Union No. B-263.



building trades, the marine and the printers' council. Are you doing your bit to prevent their invasion into your own local? Are you attending each meeting? Are you policing your job? Are you singling out any of your coworkers that in your opinion, are inclined to lean towards the side of this element of Stalin's communists? Oh, yes, we have them right in our ranks, just the same as any other well-functioning organization. Watch the man who never attends, who always finds fault with the way that the local is run, who disagrees with everything the officers do, who is not in accord with your conditions, with your agreement, or working rules. That man will bear watching. He may not be as yet a member of the Communist Party, but he's getting ripe for picking and will be a ready listener to any radical agent that may contact him prior to an invasion by Lewis's red army of Stalin's collegians. Protect yourself against this by attending your meetings, take an active part in them, and talk to that member who is always knocking your local. If you all do this you will do your part in exterminating this foreign invasion in our labor unions.

George Rogers, the golf pro of the Acme station, tied Ed. Endicott at the recent golf tournament. Ed. was four up on him at the eighteenth hole but George beat him on the nineteenth, after several hours play, and now the Acme plant has a new champion. Three beers, I mean cheers to the new champ.

McClintock, our ever smiling trouble clerk, has saved his vacation until the hunting season, and says that he will hunt every day, or until he finally hits something. Rabbits and pheasants are safe, but farmers, watch your stock. Now if you were a hunter like Jack Dusseau or Caldwell, you could get your limit in an hour.

Our recording secretary, George Maiberger, is finding it hard to attend regular meetings, due to a change in his working schedule, which slows up our meetings to some extent.

Recently enjoyed a fine smoke. The event? A fine big baby girl born to Mr. and Mrs. Mack Gaynor. Congrats, and may I smoke regularly!

Transferring a phase of our 132,000 tower line from here to Sandusky, Ohio, is furnishing plenty of work for "Buck" and his buckeroos. Roy Myers' name recently appeared among the list of foremen here. Roy, you have earned that job through your long years of service and I hope that you prove your mettle. And over there in the garage it is indeed a pleasure to hear that my good friend Harry Price is answering to the name of foreman. I always thought that that boy had what it takes. And now, Harry, don't let me down. "Nip" Wise and "Poggie" Martin are now members of the trouble department. Nip says that it will take real cold weather before he can value the job at its best. When the drop wagons roll in at night after a hard day in the field such faces as Nelson Sasse, "Tex" Sweet, "Hod" Miller, Jack Kelly and Carl Ludwig can be seen waiting for the four o'clock rush.

Martin Graham has joined the Royal Order of Grandpa Snazzies after a grandchild was born recently. I tried my best to pacify him by explaining that very few grandfathers were ever lost during childbirth.

EDWARD E. DUKEHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

After an absence of many months, No. 259 once more appears.

The following officers were elected for the next two years: President, T. McCarthy; vice president, C. Thompson; financial secretary, R. W. Canney; recording secretary, P. J. Dean; executive board, R. W. Fisher; business manager, E. Forrest.



H. Rosenfield Photo.

"South Side Destructor" is the title of Minneapolis' new garbage incinerator plant, a PWA job. Electrical work, done by the Hub Electric Co., was 100 per cent union with L. U. No. 292's crew on the job. Left to right, standing, are: Carl Knoke, John Schreiner, foreman, V. O. Sauby, W. J. Shields. Seated: John Edmond (the local's vice president), Bob Caldwell, Robert Edmond. Photo was taken by Brother H. Rosenfield.

It was with deep sorrow we learned of the passing of Charles Keaveney. Our association with him was always of the best. He did much for the many locals throughout the second district to better conditions.

To John Regan we wish the best of luck in his new position and hope the same spirit of cooperation and good will which has prevailed in the past may continue in the future.

In the passing of Charles Reed we feel a personal loss, for although it is 10 years since he left us as our business manager we still thought of him as one of our own. At the time he left us to take up his position in Washington, we felt proud that one of our organization should be chosen for that position. We felt that our loss was Washington's gain. Although he is now lost to both of us, the accomplishments of his untiring work will be remembered.

FOSTER C. RUSSELL.

#### L. U. NO. B-263, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Editor:

The accompanying photograph shows various emblems which decorate the walls in the club room of the Labor Temple at Dubuque, Iowa. Reading left to right are the five big powers over the entrance, Metal Polishers and Buffers, Local Union No. 78; International Association of Machinists, Local No. 1238; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, Local Union No. 421; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 263; and International Molders Union of North America (which is by a coincidence also Local No. 263.)

E. A. MEYERS.

#### L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

During the month of September, L. U. No. B-292 put over another of their successful events that will long be remembered by those who took part in it, the event being a three-day trap shoot, staged on three successive Sundays, viz., September 10, 17 and 24.

This affair was not only a practice shoot in preparation for hunting season but was also for a number of valuable prizes and was sponsored by L. U. No. B-292 to promote a better spirit of sportsmanship and Brotherhood. It was not confined to members of the local, and many sportsmen of other affiliations took part, some winning prizes. There were two trophies, each a statue of a hunter with gun, one of gold and one of bronze, and these were won by our president, E. J. Conway, and C. Platzer, respectively.

The contestants were divided into eight groups and the man with the highest score in each group received first prize. The men second highest in each group received second prize, making 16 prizes in all, besides the two trophies. First prizes were all-wool hunting shirts and second prizes were varied, including gun cleaning rods, suspenders, boxes of shells, etc.

The match opened with 94 contestants, 32 of them completing the shoot of 75 targets, 25 each Sunday. The entire match was governed as to the awarding of the prizes by the Lewis class system.

Art Ingebredtsen, an old time member of the local now on a withdrawal card, now contracting, led the field with a score of 62 out of a possible 75 and his son ran him a close second with a score of 61.

The scores of those completing the shoot were as follows:

##### Group I

A. Ingebredtsen, Sr.	21-21-20—62
A. Ingebredtsen, Jr.	18-21-22—61
*E. J. Conway	19-18-22—59
C. Platzer	21-20-18—59

##### Group II

*Jack Munro	20-22-14—56
*A. W. Anderson	9-22-23—54
*George Nelson	19-17 18—54
*Nils Nubson	20-15 17—52

\*Indicates member of the local union.



## Group III

E. Hartwig	20-11 20-51
H. Waters	14-20-16-50
*H. McKay	18-18-13-49
*A. B. Wilson	16-18-15-49
*H. J. Sowden	18-16-15-49

## Group IV

*A. Ordahl	18-14-15-47
R. Noonan	11-17-18-46
*S. Eyre	17-16-13-46
*R. Nelson	17-14-15-46

## Group V

*E. J. Byrne	15-13-17-45
*E. F. Ackerman	14-15-16-45
*F. Schultz	16-13-15-44

## Group VI

*Ben Morse	13-14-16-43
*John Davies	15-14-12-41
*C. Terrell	10-13-17-40
*E. M. Olson	10-14-13-37

## Group VII

*H. Holly	11-13-10-34
T. McKay	12-12-9-33
*P. Bartholoma	3-15-14-32
*C. Skeldon	7-9-12-28

## Group VIII

*F. Raver	15-7-4-26
*H. Taylor	8-7-3-18
*V. Larson	8-4-6-18
*W. Nessler	2-1-6-9

\* Indicates member of the local union.

Highest score in each group received a first prize and second highest in each group received a second prize.

The committee in charge of the shoot were George Nelson and William (Bill) Nessler, and they surely earned the congratulations of the local for the very successful manner in which they handled the affair.

W. WAPLES.

## L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

I arrived back from the American Federation of Labor convention safe and sound. Needless to say I was much impressed with the convention and meeting so many members of the Brotherhood who were delegates from central labor unions and state federations of labor, and I am convinced that the electrical workers have done their part well in the good work that has been accomplished in the past year. At this time permit me to extend my sincere thanks to Charles Paulsen, Brother Doyle Hayde, Kennefick, Van Arsdale, Brinner, Valentine, Bennett, Parks, Johnson, Rienz, Secretary Bugnizet and others for the entertainment that was so graciously bestowed upon me.

Well, here goes with the news of Local Union No. 333 of the Pine Tree State. Dr. Albert A. Niles (Naturopath), of Plum Street Station, got in the New York headlines when he and Mrs. Niles visited the World's Fair last October and he did not commit any crime in getting in the news, only jumping 250 feet with a parachute. Harry Geller, troubleman with the Cumberland County Power and Light Co., and Mrs. Geller spent some time at the fair in New York last month. It sure looks like it is a good place to visit.

The hunting season is open and many of our Brothers are all geared up to go. Honestly I do not know where I will put all of the deer that has been promised me, that is, if they get them. We in the good old state of Maine take pride in our hunting facilities and the generous number of deer that nature has stocked our forests with. To you Brothers who happen to read this let me pause for a minute and invite you to Maine if you want the best in hunting. Our secretary, Ray Boudway, can tell where the big ones were

even though he misses them. Bob Fields, Wesley Tripp, Alex. Landry, Henry Provost, Ralph Irish, Leonard Arbo, Charles Foren, Larry Gardner, Pete Gaskill, Manfred Robinson, Ben Callant, Bill Girard, William Lewis are but a few of our mightiest hunters.

Recently your correspondent discovered that we have an architect in the person of Brother Dick LeGrow, of the Plum Street Station. He has made plans of his own for that new house he is to build right away in beautiful South Portland for him and the Mrs. and I am correctly informed that they expect a brand new tenant soon after it is completed. I feel sure that I am not writing out of turn when I extend congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. LeGrow for the members of L. U. No. 333.

Brother Lauriston Rumery recently purchased a house on Boothby Ave., So. Portland, and has been very busy remodeling it with the help of Brother Aldo Rumery, and now we are waiting for the housewarming. Arthur Willard, ace radio interference locator, has completely recovered from the night life of Boston and I have heard that he has hibernated away from all social functions that do not get over by nine in the evening. Mrs. Willard has not been seen around much lately since that famous trip to Beantown.

Brother "Punk" Houghton has done a lot of work redecorating his house and is a bit behind on his mammy doll towel rack business, but has promised to fill all orders received in time for the holidays. Oh, I forgot to mention that new bed at Punk's house.

Brother Manfred Robinson, of West Buxton, is completing additions to his home and will finish in time for the kill.

President Philip Place has got himself another Dodge to take the place of the Pooduck Clipper, and the neighbors are glad.

Our recently elected vice president did a good job with the gavel at one of our recent meetings when Phil was absent. Brother Arbo has sold his entire potato crop and they are good ones. Ralph Prescott has returned to work after recovering from a recent illness. Malcolm Neely (Gus) says that the World's Series is over and that the best team won. The bowling fans are at it and next time I will tell you something about our talent in this field.

Watch December's JOURNAL for latest reports from the front lines of our mighty deer hunters (not dear hunters, as I will write only about four legged animals, not the charming fair sex). When looking for the best place to hunt come to Maine.

HORACE E. HOWE.

## L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Labor Day has come and gone and this time we made up our minds to have a large turnout for the parade. We passed a resolution requiring all members to parade or be assessed one day's pay. Only a doctor's certificate would excuse anyone from parading.

## L. U. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

We have in our city the Electrical Engineering and Construction Company, electrical contractors, who do considerable work not only in the state of Iowa but in other adjoining states. This firm has been placed on the unfair list by this local union, by the local Building Trades Council and by the State Federation of Labor.

A. O. NORMAN,  
Assistant Business Manager.

You guessed the result; practically 100 per cent turnout. Many of the comments along the route of march were that the electricians had the best turnout. As usual the electricians are given credit for leading the building trades.

Well, school days are here again, and after many weeks of hard and persistent effort on the part of our educational committee and the steward's board, classes were formed for the journeymen, and the first night started September 26. They have a choice of two evenings a week, two hours per evening for 40 weeks. A questionnaire has been given to every member desiring schooling to choose four subjects each would prefer. When all questionnaires were returned and tabulated, the subjects receiving the highest preferences were arranged for the classes and now we will study the National Electrical Code, applied mathematics and illumination on Tuesdays, and plan reading, layout, estimating, and air conditioning and control on Thursday evenings. Some of the subjects are too broad for one term and if the classes are successful they will be carried on again next year.

Any subject can be changed at any time whenever the class desires. One important feature about the whole thing is that the Brothers choose their own subjects and instructors (who, by the way, are Brother members from our local).

Picketing is one weapon that labor has and can legally use in almost every place. Local No. 349 has had to do its share with picketing our enemies. Usually the picketing has been done with one, two or only a few pickets. But we had occasion to picket the midget auto race track here and called for a mass picketing on the place. About 40 or 50 turned out the first night and the deputy sheriffs, radio cops, etc., raced out to find out what was up when the owners called. You would have thought there was a riot, but it was peaceful picketing.

The place was picketed each night it ran, and business dwindled from bad to worse. The promoter finally threw up the sponge and has agreed to our terms. We placed him on probation for two or three weeks until we can see if he holds to his promises. Otherwise back we will go until he has to fold up. I will say that the way most of the boys turned out for picket duty was inspiring. It showed the good old union spirit was still around and only needed a little opposition to bring it out on the surface. Keep up the right spirit, boys, and we can always down the opposition to us, bettering our conditions.

An apology is due Brothers Chris. Fagin and Leo Fry for failing to mention in my last letter about the successful banquet they promoted last month for the members. They were the entertainment committee and dished out plenty of good sandwiches, soft drinks, beer, pretzels, etc., for all who could eat and drink. A get-together like that every month or two would go a long way to promote fellowship and harmony among ourselves. Let's have some more, you two.

BENJAMIN MARKS.

## L. U. NO. B-355, BURLINGTON, N. C.

Editor:

L. U. No. B-355 is a new member of the I. B. E. W. We received our charter the last of September, installed officers September 26. The following were elected: C. L. Scoggins, president; L. R. Sykes, vice president; T. J. Pickett, financial secretary; J. E. Morrison, Jr., recording secretary and treasurer. We also have 36 in the fold. Hope to be 100 per cent by this time next year.

Our meeting nights are the first and third Wednesday nights, in the Legion hut on Church St. Any Brother passing through is welcome.

Buddies, this is the way we got into the



I. B. E. W. We were invited to Greensboro to a meeting. Five went, so Brother Thomas M. Clarey talked to us. The boys in Greensboro did not do so very much. We set a night for the following week to meet Brother Clarey in Burlington. Of course we knew what we were going to do before Brother Clarey came down and we really surprised him. He did not have enough cards for all to sign. There were around 20 signed that night, and the boys in Greensboro are falling in line now.

We are glad that Brother O. H. Barham, of L. U. No. 917, Meridian, is back on hot biscuits again. I can sympathize with him. I have been the same way but not lately.  
J. E. MORRISON, JR.

#### L. U. NO. 360, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

As far as I know this is the first attempt to send to the JOURNAL, any news from Local No. 360, so will try to give a little of our history and side lights. Local No. 360 being a railroad local, we cover quite a little territory in the San Francisco-Oakland area. At this time, we have a membership of around 175 and are still putting on a hard drive to get a few no-bills that are hard to crack. The local covers the Southern Pacific, Western Pacific, and Sacramento-Northern Electric roads. At the West Oakland yards and shops of the Southern Pacific we are 100 per cent union, Alameda shops are 95 per cent, the high tension gang is going at a 98 per cent clip and looks to be 100 per cent by next meeting. The telegraph linemen of the entire Pacific system belong to us about 90 per cent. At the Sacramento-Northern Electric road where yours truly is chairman we have the shop 100 per cent—our line gang and signal department has been very hard to get lined up, but we never give up working on them.

Our present officers were just installed last month and have started to function very well in their offices. The old work horse, Bill Teleciano, who was our chairman from time immemorial, finally refuses to drive any more, so we have made a back-seat driver out of him. Russell Gordon, the present chairman, is working at the Alameda shops, and doing a fine job of it. Our past recording secretary, the gentleman from Mississippi, Waldo Lowry, is now financial secretary, and we have to watch him to see that he does not take off, and go back South, and try to finance some of the southern roads.

Brother Glenn Way, our new recording secretary, is a new boy on the job, but doing a very good job of it, down the line. The old work horse, "Perc" Gardner, is still on the job going strong at all times. Brother Waldo "Mississippi" Lowry at West Oakland is doing a fine job keeping the boys all in line. Brother Glenn Way at Alameda has a lot of territory to cover but with the help of "Iron Man" Bigger is doing a swell committee job. Brother Lloyd Riley at West Oakland is a great help, but the new "Fire Red" Oldsmobile is getting him down. Brother Jim Wheatley went out on pension last month and we had a very fine get-together party for him and all the boys.

Our big World's Fair closes this month, and if you have not made up your mind you had better take a plane and see something really first class, and say hello to a real fine bunch of fellows out here.

JOSEPH I. VINCENT.

#### L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

Things locally are good, all the boys are working so everything is running peaceful. When everyone is working there never are

any complaints and the life of the business agent and executive board is a fairly peaceful existence. But I guess we have a little peace and quiet due us after the long years of unemployment and its kindred headaches.

The little boom we have in the construction field is due to the European war in most cases and if the embargo is repealed there will be more of it, not only here in this locality but all over the country. The Senate, I see, has passed the bill calling for the repeal of these measures. Now I suppose we will have to put up with a lot of windbags, or as they call themselves, American patriots, as they air their views in the House of Representatives. The one cry they have is that we must not go to war and to hear them talk one is led to believe that to repeal the embargo is to declare war at the same time. There is nothing I can see in selling to belligerents that will involve us in a war if we sell for cash and let them transport their products in their own carriers. Let Americans keep off ships flying the flags of warring nations. Then there will not be a repetition of what happened in 1917.

The educational committee which has been selling the 30-hour week to the building trades, met with the executive board the other evening and after hearing some fine reports of their progress we all adjourned to enjoy a fine dinner and an evening's entertainment. We have a picture of the gathering which I will send along to the JOURNAL at a later date.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.

#### L. U. NO. 450, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

I am enclosing two snapshots of the crane and the officers of Local Union No. 450, at Chickamauga Dam, Tenn. In the group standing left to right: E. L. Jennings, R. S.; Sam Holder, executive board; T. H. Payne, executive board; H. E. Hopson, F. S.; kneeling left to right: W. P. Henderson, vice president; B. L. Donnally, B. M.; J. K. Meehan, president. Tom Brown, treasurer, is not pictured being unavailable at time snapshots were made.

The picture of crane might be of some interest to President D. W. Tracy since I am sure he has had numerous communications regarding this particular type of all-electric crane which handles all material going into the power house at this and other dams in the Tennessee Valley area.

The members of Local Union No. 450 have been reading the letters of other locals with great satisfaction and frequently use them as subjects for discussion. We hope our letter is accepted for publication and that members throughout the nation will read it and offer some comment either directly to the writer or through the JOURNAL.

We regret to report that in the Tennessee Valley area we have had a little more than our share of jurisdictional disputes. This in spite of the splendid work and great progress

by our international representatives in the past three years. Most of the differences of opinion regarding work classification are a matter involving local management rather than individual crafts or the intent of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Authority has an employee relationship policy, which if it were not for radical misinterpretation by local management, would go a long way to eliminate craft disputes in this area.

Our International Office has worked tirelessly to create a valley-wide setup for the protection of our interest as a whole, only to have some upstart in management or, in a good many cases, members of our organization, tear down a condition brought about by months of work and thousands of dollars of the organization's money.

The 14 crafts represented in the Tennessee Valley are affiliated through the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, the Building Trades Councils and Central Labor Unions throughout the area. We enjoy the association of these American Federation of Labor branches and as for unified strength, I do not think they can be beaten anywhere in the country. However, I have set out to discuss the problems of the I. B. E. W. in a more or less selfish manner. And since we are directly interested in and are responsible for the welfare of our craft as a whole, we are naturally going to expend every reasonable effort through our organization to protect and maintain the jurisdiction prescribed by our international constitution.

We are convinced by records of the major labor organizations through years of experience that it would be utterly impossible to entirely eliminate jurisdictional disputes between the several crafts. This is, of course, as it should be, with the change of times and a trend towards mass production which inevitably cuts into the earning capacity of all of us and changes the very nature of the work so as to confuse issues and send all mechanical crafts in a mad scramble to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for jurisdictional decisions.

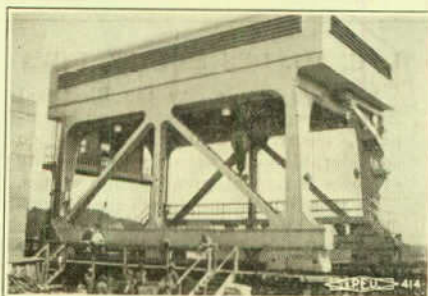
The I. B. E. W. is noted for its conservative management and its willingness to abide by such decisions as are handed down by this parent body. In this area in particular we have had a constant fight for years to sustain the decisions which in many cases we thought unfair to our organization.

We are at this writing in the midst of negotiations for jurisdiction in erecting substation steel structures, setting of large transformers and oil switches, handling of electrical equipment from ware house to point of installation, uncrating of electrical equipment, setting motors on foundations and operation of cranes. These are a few of the major issues which when qualified with enough "ifs" and "buts" will furnish a committee with sufficient data to argue pro and con for a year.

The crane in the above picture is exclusively electrical and handles all materials going into the power house building at left where another exclusively electrical crane handles the heavy material as is required.

The organization is willing to abide by the 1926 decisions of the American Federation of Labor but the other craft is not. It is therefore necessary for some definite action either from our organization or the American Federation of Labor. The other craft is now operating four cranes of this type, two in the power house and two on the top of the dam structure.

We would like to have comments on the subjects mentioned in this letter and such information as might be of service to us in handling this situation at the annual wage conference with the Tennessee Valley Authority in November and December.



All-electric crane handles all material going into the power house at Chickamauga Dam, Tenn.





Another view of Chicamauga Dam's crane, forming a background for officers of L. U. No. 450.

I should like to request that every Brother having comment to make first read the decision mentioned above and govern his remarks thereby. This will eliminate many of the questions that might arise as a result of not being familiar with our setup.

The picture was taken at Chickamauga Dam and we are proud to say that we are 100 per cent organized. If any Brother has a card he is welcome to our project, but if any non-member shows up, he will certainly be pounced upon immediately.

Watts Bar Dam in its early stages is up the river about 40 miles and is also 100 per cent organized and going along smoothly for our good Brothers, most of whom helped bring Chickamauga Dam up to its peak at this writing. We have members here from all over the country and enjoy swapping yarns about conditions affecting our organization.

In the event of repeal of the arms embargo and a general rise in production in this good old U. S. A., let's all be prepared by building up conditions and wages to such an extent that we will be ready to withstand the inevitable slump at the end of hostilities. Let's all be sure to get cash for products shipped to Europe, and in the event of our involvement in this war, my vote goes to John L. Lewis as commander-in-chief of the C. I. O. expeditionary force. This suggestion is, of course, in line with the policy of sending useless Americans first.

B. L. DONNALLY.

#### L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

Ahoy, gents! The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is scarcely a purveyor of spot news, as many of you may have reason to suspect. For flashes hot off the griddle it is therefore respectfully suggested that you turn to your radio or the local palladium of your liberties that "prints all the news." Since your press scribblers must have their stuff in the mail by the twenty-sixth to make the deadline, and the JOURNAL arrives here on the twenty-third of the following month—well, as the Swede said about the coffee, you may be gammal o' usel yourself some day. Ancient history, they tell us, is better left to the historians.

As threatened some months ago, this column will, from time to time, indulge its propensity for tongue-wagging by thumb-nailing some of our long-time faithful members for the benefit of its two or maybe three readers, and the target this month will be—of course, you guessed it—Jack Clark.

Local No. 483 first adopted Jack as a member 'way back in 1906. At that time he was employed by the Home Telephone Company, now long since gone to its reward, if any. But, though that company died, Jack remained, and shortly we find him up in British Columbia, doing power work there at such times as he wasn't running bases on various sand-lot teams, a pursuit at which he had become highly proficient before migrating northward.

But B. C. could not long hold him, and 1912 again found Jack doing his stuff on U. S. soil, this time working for the contractors building the transmission lines from Tacoma to the new hydro-station being built by the Tacoma Light Department at La Grande, half-way to the base of the majestic truncated cone, usually referred to by the timid (for harmony's sake) simply as "The Mountain."

That hydro-station became for Tacoma an investment of the greatest value, the first unit of three hydro and two steam-stations composing the present system, famous for the lowest rates in the U. S. Jack Clark stayed on with the light department as line patrolman and pole-climber, and today, when reports come in of poles afire, or of some joy-rider's automobile roosting on a cross-arm, the dispatcher's assurance that "Jack Clark is on the job," is guarantee aplenty that the trouble will be cleared in short order.

During his long membership in No. 483, Jack has been recording secretary, financial secretary and treasurer, at one time combining the last two, but since regulations now prohibit duplicate jobs, he has been treasurer, and this has been going on for 16 years or more. Meetings without Jack collecting fodder for the kitty seem as odd as to see him without that customary cigar of doubtful ancestry stuck somewhere just between chin and forepeak.

Besides collecting dimes for cat food, he has also—and this is more important—collected himself a wife and three children, two of them future pole-climbers, the other of gentler sex.

Rebuilding of the old Todd shipyard in Tacoma for the construction of five hulls is creating some much-needed re-employment, and all of these men are being hired at union halls, A. F. of L. The long bridge over the Puget Sound Narrows is still in course of construction, with cable-spinning proceeding as this is written. Work on Mud Mountain Dam on the White River is also swinging into high gear. As one drives around here and there, much new residential construction is also to be seen. Can it be that the depression is actually fading away? After so many years of it, one is justified in a feeling of doubt.

Despite assurances from orthodox economists that most of the "recovery" would have happened anyway, the man in the street can't quite shake off the feeling that anticipation of war orders has much to do with it, neutrality or no neutrality. And the feeling that a war boom will come and be followed by another collapse is not so comforting. The worker loses both ways—during the boom because wages never rise at sufficient speed to overtake the rise in prices, and when the boom collapses he loses his job or has his wages cut. It is reassuring that some of the tycoons of Big Biz are beginning to see it the same way.

Perhaps the army's "industrial mobilization plan" to be put into effect in the event of war has something to do with that feeling on the part of the tycoons. Be it understood, that if the European war lasts long enough, portions of that plan may be put in effect even though the U. S. remains neutral. The tycoons don't like it, because it includes limitation of profits and army control of many processes.

But whether or not the moguls of Big Biz fear it, organized labor should most emphatically do so, for it includes control of labor almost as drastic as that in effect in some totalitarian countries. The eight-hour law and collective bargaining are slated for the discard; wages would be fixed and jobs doled out as seems wise to the army heads. We would have regimentation without job security. It is not a pleasing prospect, at least to any one who knows something of the military mind and its peculiar ways of functioning.

Many legislative bills which could well serve as entering wedges for drastic curtailment of the rights of labor are even now under consideration in various Congressional committees, and the reactionaries are pulling hard to get them out.

L. O. LOFQUIST.

#### L. U. NO. 505, MOBILE, ALA.

Editor:

As this is being written there is not any excitement as to our boys rushing to and from their work but I must say that things look good. However, there is no use for anyone spending time and money for a trip to Mobile at present as we have several good and worthy Brothers patiently waiting for their turn to make a few hours. The rambling Brother will be spending his time and money in vain to come in here at this time. I have several letters from good Brothers and I am so busy looking out for our own future I can only offer an apology for not answering. We are a small local and have had a very hard struggle, but with the patience of a good sincere bunch of boys in our local union we have gained ground and are getting all work on the major projects and about 85 per cent of all down-town work.

The members of L. U. No. 505 want to offer their thanks to International Representative O. A. Walker. We can feel and know the good work he has done in advising and assisting L. U. No. 505 in our infancy as a L. U., although we have several members of long experience and 20-year standing. We hope to progress to where it can be said that Mobile is a union town. The labor movement here is going along great in every craft connected with the B. T. C. We can boast the fact that our worthy Brother G. X. Barker, international vice president, and Brother Jimmie Maye, international representative, were in Mobile this past week. The vehicular tunnel is progressing, but is not far enough along for our boys to be working to any great extent. It looks as though in a very short while it will be different and all will see Santa Claus this Christmas and have some whoopee and all will be happy once more.

Good Brothers, only be patient and when the time arrives you will be given sufficient notice to come to Mobile. All this work will not break here before 1940 and it would be wise to contact this L. U. before coming at any time as there seems to be a surplus of men here at present on our waiting list. Good luck to all our worthy Brothers.

FELIX J. VINES.

#### L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

October 21-22 is past, along with it the eleventh annual convention of the Texas Electrical Workers Association.

Here in Galveston gathered delegates from every part of the state, to meet and discuss matters of vital importance to electrical workers of Texas.

The main issue of the meet was the association's electrical license law—to be. We say this, although it is still a pending bill, because we feel sure it will be passed by the legislature.

This bill, we feel sure, will be of great benefit to us, because under the present set up all installation of electrical work is handled by a city inspector whose duties are confined to within the city itself and also by making it a state law the city inspector will be a state deputy, which gives him leave to go beyond the confines of the city and into the suburbs where we find some of our greatest fire hazards.

Although in this bill we find points of controversy, we sincerely hope, and will work to the best of our ability, for the passage of it.



During the course of the meet we were addressed by our vice president, W. L. Ingram, of the seventh district. Brother "Lou" Ingram gave a fine and inspirational talk, dealing with what progress the Brotherhood in this district has made, the progress it can still make in spite of obstacles that confront us at every step, for as he said, "While we are striving to build our strength and lift our standards of work, corporations are on the other side, striving to tear it down, along with that other menace (C. I. O.) striving to gain a toe hold in the skilled crafts of the A. F. of L."

Every delegate and visitor thoroughly enjoyed this speech, for when Brother Ingram talks he deals with facts, and thereby you gain much food for thought.

With "old 527" as host a program of pleasure with varied events was arranged. A dinner-dance, boat ride, ladies' tea, stag party and show for delegates and visitors, and all together this local did its best to make the visiting Brothers and their ladies' stay an enjoyable one. Right here we take our hats off to Business Manager St. John Croft who worked tirelessly for the success of this program.

With work about on the same footing as at our last writing, there does not seem to be much news about the Brothers and their doings. So we now take our leave, to join you next month.

VIDO L. SUCICH.

#### L. U. NO. 531, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

Editor:

Local Union No. 531, I. B. E. W., is a new local, about a year old. It is made up of the inside men of former Local No. 298, now disbanded, and of new members in La Porte County, Indiana. We are on the edge of the well known Calumet industrial region and we are glad to report that this territory is becoming better organized all the time.

The I. B. E. W. is growing right along, and it seems to me that a few articles relating to the history and principles of the organization would be of especial interest to the new readers of the JOURNAL. Through the years that I have read the JOURNAL, I have read many articles on safety, but it always concerns the work of the outside men or linemen. Occasionally we see statistics showing the causes of death among members and, sure enough, inside wiremen are sometimes killed. Why then, are there no safety talks or programs for these narrow-back members? I personally like the editorial page and wish there was more of it. I also notice that when there has been any sort of technical discussion, of methods or results of our work, in an issue, all the fellows have read it and talk about it, so they must like that sort of stuff.

PHIL CALAHAN.

#### L. U. NO. 546, AURORA, ILL.

Editor:

COOPERATION: A noun meaning "the act of working jointly together." Here is food for thought. It is of great importance to cooperate in any endeavor to attain any degree of success. A baby may be given a bottle (of milk) by his mother, but he must cooperate in order to get that satisfied feeling—pause and think it over, Brother.

When a group of people decide to create an organization, they do so with the idea of improving existing conditions, generally both socially and mentally. The electrical workers and other crafts of the C. B. & Q. R. R. voted out the dummy because their blind leaders didn't lead us out of the fog. Our vision has improved and the clouds have cleared, for we now have an organization that will help us if we all cooperate—and co-

operate we must. Cooperation begins by attending meetings regularly.

Constructive criticism is always welcome and urged at our meetings, but we must cultivate a deaf ear for the member who insists on criticizing every action but is never present at the meetings. We must foster friendship and deter enmity which has held forth previously under the blind leaders.

System Council No. 16 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been set up with jurisdiction over all electrical workers on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Brother Floyd L. Elliott was elected general chairman and Brother Albert F. Konzak was elected vice chairman. The executive board members are: Floyd L. Elliott, L. U. No. 547; Albert Konzak, L. U. No. 546; W. P. Johnson, L. U. No. 533; C. E. Diamond, L. U. No. 547; Thomas Simpkin, L. U. No. 452; G. C. Elbreder, L. U. No. 633; H. C. Deahl, L. U. No. 618; and T. A. Miller, L. U. No. 708.

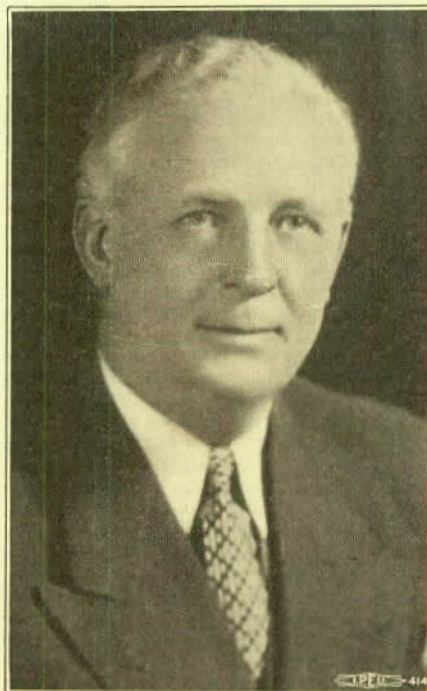
Our local extends best wishes to the officers and the executive board.

M. A. CASANOVA.

#### L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Having the honor of being a delegate to the California State Federation of Labor Convention, along with Brother S. E. Rockwell



GOVERNOR CULBERT L. OLSON  
of California

His address to State Federation of Labor convention is reported by L. U. No. 595.

and Brother S. A. Wollsey, our press secretary, Pat O'Brien, suggested that I write the letter this month to our official JOURNAL and relate some of the outstanding events taking place at the convention.

The convention was opened in the Municip-

pal Auditorium in Oakland, Monday, September 25, at 10 a. m., by Charles Real, secretary of the Oakland Teamsters Union, Local No. 70, and vice president of the eleventh district of the California State Federation of Labor.

After the introduction of various county and city officials and local labor leaders the gavel was turned over to President Neil Hagerty, who officiated as chairman until the close of the convention.

In order that you may understand some of the events taking place at this convention, it is necessary that you know the background of past conventions and some of the leading delegates.

For many years there has been a constant struggle going on in the federation between the progressive and the conservative groups. The leaders of the conservatives are Ed. Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and J. H. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

The leaders of the progressive group at many conventions have been George Kidwell, for many years secretary of the Bakery Wagon Drivers Union of San Francisco, and recently appointed state director of industrial relations by Governor Olson, and Jack Shelly, president of the Central Labor Council of San Francisco and a member of the state senate.

Realizing the necessity of replacing the present secretary, Ed. Vandeleur, by a man whose honesty and integrity were above reproach, the progressives drafted Alexander Watchman, member of the Carpenters Union for over 30 years, and president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, as their candidate for secretary. A state-wide Watchman committee was organized several months previous to the convention and local unions throughout the state rallied behind them.

From the beginning the I. B. E. W. locals were in the forefront in the Watchman campaign. We, as an organization, were vitally interested, for we had seen Ed. Vandeleur refuse to cooperate with International Vice President J. Scott Milne and International Representative Amos Feely before the state assembly, when there was legislation under consideration which, if enacted into law, would have been of great benefit to the I. B. E. W. in this state.

On the afternoon session of the opening day of the convention the credentials committee reported. Delegate Shelly immediately challenged the credentials of Delegate Vandeleur, inasmuch as he was representing three unions, which was in violation of the constitution, which states a delegate cannot represent more than one union. Then Delegate Buzzell, of Los Angeles, protested the credentials of Shelly and Kidwell.

These protests were referred to the credentials committee who brought back a report on Wednesday, seating Delegate Jack Shelly, but refusing to seat Delegate Kidwell. After hours of discussion, and a plea by Sheriff Dan Murphy, delegates of the Pressmen's Union of San Francisco, to stop this persecution of George Kidwell, a roll call vote was taken and the progressives lost, 92,420 votes to 74,870 votes, and Delegate Kidwell was denied a seat at the convention.

Governor Olson addressed the convention on Wednesday and was given a tremendous ovation, the delegates rising and cheering for several minutes. He pleaded with labor to heal the breach now existing between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and to unite our forces against the common enemy. The governor also promised the convention that he would ask the State Supreme Court to recommend a full pardon for Warren K. Billings. Legal technicalities, he pointed out, made it impossible for him to give a pardon to Billings as he did to Mooney.



#### VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4



When the voters of California elected Culbert L. Olson to the office of governor and Ellis E. Patterson to the office of lieutenant governor in 1938, the government of the state, which for many years was under the control of the privileged interests, was again returned to the people. We did not thoroughly complete the job, however, for in our enthusiasm to elect Olson and Patterson we overlooked electing a majority of assemblymen and senators, who would work with him in the legislature. This condition must be corrected at the next election, for we have seen the whole liberal platform on which we elected the governor, completely blocked by reactionary members of the legislature.

The governor in his address stated that an initiative petition would come before the voters in 1940 to adopt the unicameral legislative assembly.

Tuesday and Thursday were devoted mostly to acting on resolutions. These resolutions were varied in their scope and covered many issues, ranging from those pertaining to local affairs to others of national and international concern.

The resolution on the oil control bill, which was passed by the last session of the legislature and is before the people for a referendum vote in November, brought considerable discussion. Brother Amos Feely pointed out to the delegates in a very able manner why we should retain this law if the natural resources of this state are to be conserved for the people.

Some of the other important resolutions were on the Wagner Act, retirement life payments, neutrality, and the six-hour day.

The election and installation of officers took place on Friday. President C. J. Haggerty was re-elected without opposition. Edward Vandeleur defeated Alexander Watchman by 100,944 votes to 70,645 votes.

This was the largest convention of the California State Federation of Labor ever held, having approximately 1,000 delegates in attendance. There were two night sessions lasting until after midnight. The convention lasted five days and adjourned on Friday night. President Haggerty handled the gavel in a very fair and efficient manner. The steam roller tactics, which were very common on two previous conventions I had attended, were not in evidence at this convention. Let us hope that this condition continues. The Watchman committee were given full representation on the committee to count the ballots, Brother Gene Gaillac being appointed chairman.

There was the usual amount of red-baiting and communistic charges made against many of the leading delegates by some of the reactionary leaders. Delegate Buzzell, at one time made the statement that the yellow badges, which the delegates backing Watchman wore, were really red. Lloyd E. Woods, of Local No. 18, of Los Angeles, took the floor in reply and stated that as a veteran of the World War and a member of the American Legion, he resented this red-baiting and that the intellectual bankruptcy of Brother Buzzell forced him to resort to such unfair methods.

The I. B. E. W. should be proud of their record at this convention. They went down the line 100 per cent on all progressive issues. Brothers Bill Reynolds and Bert Hoffman, of Local No. 18, of Los Angeles, and Frank McDonald, of Hollywood, did some fine work on the floor of the convention.

Just a word to those I. B. E. W. locals in California which are not affiliated with the State Federation of Labor: Join your sister locals in this fight to make the federation a democratic organization, worthy of the respect of organized labor. You cannot help us on the outside, so join the State Federation of Labor on your full membership and

we will complete the job we started, at the next convention to be held in Santa Monica.

The California State Association of Electrical Workers met in convention at Oakland the two days preceding the opening of the State Federation of Labor. International Vice President Milne and International Representative Amos Feely gave a review of the attempt to have enacted into law a bill to provide for state electrical inspection outside the limits of incorporated cities. This bill, although requiring a two-thirds vote, failed in passage by only a few votes. At the special session of the legislature, which Governor Olson states he will call in December, this bill will probably be presented again and all local unions should do all within their power to have their assemblymen and senators from their district give this legislation the consideration which it justly deserves. Al Speede, of Local No. 40, of Hollywood, deserves the thanks of our entire membership in California for the wonderful work he has done as secretary of the State Association of Electrical Workers, and the able assistance he gave to International Representative Amos Feely when the legislature was in session in Sacramento.

J. R. JOHNSTON.

#### L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

The striking members of the Butchers Union at the Swift plant in San Mateo County have returned to work and have made some gains through the strike.

The mechanical departments were not taken into consideration by the butchers in settling their strike and were left out in the cold. Even while a conference was being held with the Swift officials about the mechanical department the butchers took a vote to return to work without the mechanics and while the conference was being held about the mechanics someone telephoned to the Swift officials that the butchers had voted to go back to work. The Swift officials, on receipt of this call, refused to negotiate any further for an agreement for the mechanics.

The butchers received a wage settlement of \$9 per day, or \$45 per week, but all the Swift Company will pay the mechanical department employees is 90c to \$1 per hour. They went so far as to say that they would go as high as 97c per hour for electrical workers. That was thought by them to be a very good rate for electrical work on 440 volts, which is the voltage at this plant.

So the Swift Company is still on the unfair list in so far as the building trades and mechanical trades are concerned.

Don't buy any meat or product made by Swift as they are UNFAIR to us.

P. C. MACKEY.

#### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody!

An election of officers was held a few months back and a complete set of new ones, all except your old scribe, were elected. The



A new slate of officers posed in their working clothes for Local Union No. 632 of Atlanta.

following gentlemen, first row, left to right, are: J. C. Hudgins, vice president; C. L. Gassaway, president; Claud Grace, secretary-treasurer. Second row, left to right, the old Sentinel, C. J. Potts, press secretary; W. D. Shults, shop committeeman; W. W. Green, recording secretary. Other officers not shown are the following: executive board, C. O. Garvin, C. Grace, W. W. Green, C. L. Gassaway, S. G. Wilson; executive board member of System Council No. 6, G. A. Munsey.

This lodge is expecting full cooperation of all the officers and members to bind themselves together for the good they can do within the lodge as well as outside. The following year looks very promising, not only here but elsewhere, and we hope that our officers, not only here but our international officers, will be ready to grasp whatever comes our way. We all very well know that the last conflict we wobbled through, was practically over before the boys of the railroads realized anything out of it. We hope that this blunder will be side-stepped when our pals begin to grab off some gravy. Our lodge, we are proud to say, is still growing and the future looks very bright for more new members.

Yours for a nice Thanksgiving.

THE SENTINEL.

#### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

It is pleasing to know that the letters to the JOURNAL from our local union are appreciated by many members of the Brotherhood.

A bouquet in the nature of a letter was received recently from Brother Jere P. Sullivan, acting secretary of Local Union No. B-3, New York City. Brother Sullivan was high in his praise for our contribution to the August issue of the JOURNAL.

We greatly appreciate the friendliness shown, and the kind offer of assistance on the part of an officer of the largest local union within our ranks.

Local Union No. B-3, in pioneering the six-hour day—30-hour week, are entitled to the unanimous support of organized labor in their fight to make this issue a reality throughout the Brotherhood.

The writer well remembers the 10-hour day, 55-hour week in industry. Then came the nine-hour day, 50-hour week; followed later by the eight-hour day, 44-hour week. Today practically all large industrial plants and contractors have discontinued Saturday as a day of work, which brings the workweek down to five days of eight hours, or a total of 40 hours per week.

In each step of the reduction of working hours, organized labor played the leading part, bitterly opposed by big business and reactionaries in general, and, sad to relate, among the workers are many who fought on the side of those who were exploiting them.

It is unfortunate that the unorganized workers cannot understand that the improved conditions under which they now work are due to the efforts and sacrifices made by the organized workers. Every piece of labor legislation benefiting the workers as a whole, is due to the constant campaign sponsored by organized labor.

Local Union No. B-3 has undertaken a big job, but as sure as night follows day the time will come when their objective will be reached. Every local union of the Brotherhood should be proud to roll up their sleeves and get into this battle; the more fighters on our side, the sooner the victory.

Let us all show by our actions and attitudes that we are determined that the Brotherhood will lead the others in gaining this most important goal, a goal that will be reached, as stated before, just as soon as the workers want it in earnest.



Local union scribes, get busy and give support in your letter to the JOURNAL. Local Union No. B-3 will gladly advise any and all as to the carrying out of the campaign for the six-hour day, 30-hour week, within your jurisdiction. They have rendered this service to our home local union, and we are sure that they do not play favorites in the matter.

There appeared in the September 3, 1939, issue of Liberty magazine, an article so one-sided and anti-labor in its entirety, that, in the opinion of this writer it should not go unchallenged.

Such articles, reaching millions of readers, greatly damage and retard the progress of organized workers, unless the other side is told through the same medium.

In the past Liberty magazine has aired the views and opinions of writers, pro and con, on various subjects. Let us trust that the courtesy of replying to this biased article will be allowed to those assailed.

We are confident that if this procedure is followed Local Union No. B-3 has the necessary talent to correct a wrong version of a much discussed subject.

At our regular meeting, held on September 28, 1939, our entertainment committee played host to those present. Brothers Anderson and Gardener are to be complimented on their initial effort. More members really became acquainted than at any previous meeting.

Our assessment committee, headed by Brother Hipkins, and strengthened by the addition of Brother Coppola are functioning like clockwork; if their good work continues this important committee will have the few remaining delinquents up-to-date in assessment payments.

Brother Otten has been receiving credit through these articles where not due. Brother Mohler is the one who is so faithfully attending to his job on the sick committee and giving regular reports on Brother Cook. It is up to Brother Otten to "crash the headlines" on his own merits. How about it, Otten?

Our membership deserves the highest of praise for the support rendered to the officers since our beginning and especially during the past more than three months, during which time we have been faced with a problem seldom met by a young local union.

The experience gained during this ordeal will be of benefit in the years to come. We have proved ourselves capable of carrying on in the right direction. It is our earnest hope that justice and truth will always prevail in solving the problems that from time to time confront the I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 654 will, we trust, fight for the right, regardless of the odds against them. By so doing, win respect and confidence from all who believe in these precepts.

Our October letter evidently arrived too late for publication. We regret very much disappointing our members, knowing well the interest shown in these articles.

Congratulations to Brother Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local Union No. 3, for his reply to George E. Sokolsky's unjust attack on Local Union No. 3. We urge all members of the Brotherhood to read Brother Van Arsdale's letter, found in the "Vox Pop" section of Liberty magazine of October 28, 1939.

Liberty magazine would do well to be sure of the material gathered before assailing the I. B. E. W., or organized labor. They should consider the fact that a very large percentage of their readers are affiliated with organized labor and that we not only resent such tactics but will do everything in our power to stop it.

At a conference recently held between Local Union No. 98, and Local Union No.

654, with International Representative James Christiana presiding, jurisdictional lines were agreed upon. This important matter was approached and settled at one session. We are confident if all matters affecting Local Union No. 654 and neighboring local unions are thrashed out at the conference table, amicable agreements will be reached and harmony will prevail.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

#### L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Since it is never too late to make a new start, I will attempt to give you a few notes on the happenings in our Local No. 716.

I do not know how far to go back, but I have to start somewhere—so, I will start with our annual picnic on August 5, 1939.

It was a beautiful day—no rain or storms to interfere, and just enough hot weather to make everyone want to get out in the open. This picnic was held in the Galveston County Park, just across the county line, some 30 miles from Houston. But electrician families and friends don't know what distance means when there are good times, good eats, ice cream, music, floor shows and beauty contests, real Texas barbecue with all the trimmings, with ice cold lemonade. Also some of those good cold bottles that always make a good electrical man better, and I might say there was that old friendly game back in the woods that makes nearly everyone work hard the week following. We even had a movie made, and did it do some good work—caught everyone doing the things they most enjoyed. Had the first showing a few nights ago, and every member wanted to have the picnic all over again. It was a huge success for about 1,600 members and friends, and they are looking forward to the next one.

The next real event was the Labor Day parade, and all day reunion. I might say that L. U. No. 716 was well represented in the parade. The parade was so long that we thought it should have been in two parts so that everyone could get to parade the same day. There was an all day picnic by all of labor, and it was some get-together, with speech making, rousing cheers and everything that makes a success of affairs of this kind. It was capped off by one of the best dances labor has had in many years, and the new Sam Houston Coliseum could have been larger and would still have been too small.

Will not try to make any personal report this time, as I have just been assigned to this job, but I may have some more news regarding our other side or how we make our living, and who is making it and why, next time.

Maybe the candid camera man can get the old folding camera box wound up, and also get some of the latest last year's pictures dusted off, too.

T. F. STEPHENSON.

#### L. U. NO. B-723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Our wage scale and agreement committee has just signed a new memorandum of understanding with the City Light municipal plant officials.

We have the same working conditions as were in the old memorandum, eight hours a day, five days, 40 hours a week, time and one half for all overtime. Double time for Sundays and holidays. Work to be furnished by company on rainy days inside. Four ways on the company's time.

The educational committee has a vote of thanks coming from the local for their good work in starting a school this winter for apprentices. They have signed all of the ap-

prentices at the Home Tel and the City Light. Those serving on the committee are Brothers A. Scharlach, Tom Chandler and Guy Hall. Teacher for the first half is Brother George Deal. The class is held at the Central High School and is sanctioned by the government and the state.

Some of the Brothers are beginning to show a small interest in the six-hour day so probably they will start talking it up a little more. As there is nothing more to report on at this time will sign off until next month.

HARRY SUTTON.

#### L. U. NO. B-727, RUTLAND, VT.

Editor:

It is my sad duty to report our very serious setbacks that occurred this week.

Our well known and much liked representative, Walter J. Kenefick, and his brother, Representative Francis X. Moore, who came to Rutland to assist Representative Eddie Fessenden and our local in an endeavor to win a labor board election were quite seriously injured in an automobile accident.

The accident occurred when Representative Moore, who was driving, failed to negotiate a curve and in losing control of his Pontiac car, struck a concrete abutment, went over a 20 foot embankment and came to rest with all four wheels in the air. Representative Kenefick received a broken shoulder and ankle, besides several very severe cuts and bruises.

Representative Moore received a broken knee cap, broken shoulder and four ribs all on the right side, besides severe cuts and bruises.

Walter Kenefick was removed to Springfield, Mass., today, but it will be some time before Francis Moore will be in a condition to be removed to his home. The genuine gameness of both of these men is to be admired.

Our second setback was the loss of the election by a vote of 126 to 83. Although we are disappointed over our loss, it should serve to strengthen our local to realize that we have that number of men who dared express themselves for us. Three years ago the international couldn't get five men to express themselves.

When it is considered that the opposing organization had the use of company cars, company telephone systems and the threats made by the company "stooges," the defeat wasn't as bad as might be expected.

Vermonters are known for their rugged individualism; in this case the most of them are rugged, but their individualism is very much lacking. I would like to have some of them explain how they accepted the gift of 40 hours per week from the A. F. of L. and then turned around and voted against the federation.

JAMES F. HANLEY.

#### L. U. NO. B-760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Howdy, folks! This is TVA's Hiwassee Dam in the hills of southwestern North Carolina. It is, I believe, the first time we have broadcast in the JOURNAL and we shall try to give the world at large some idea where we are on the map and something of an idea of what we have here. Hiwassee Dam is on the Hiwassee River 23 miles, by road, below Murphy, N. C., 20 odd miles from Ducktown and Copper Hill Tenn., on U. S. No. 64. The nearest railroad station, and incidentally the TVA shipping point, is Turtletown, Tenn. The TVA built a blacktop road from the shipping point to the camp village and it will cross the dam headed north.

The dam was started some two years ago and you can see by the picture that there has been some of the 804,400 cubic yards of con-





Construction of the huge Hiwassee Dam in the TVA gives employment to members of L. U. No. B-760.

crete poured. The rock, which is 70 per cent silica, is blasted from a hillside about a half mile from the dam and conveyed by belt to the mixer on the hill near the north end of the dam. The rock is crushed to six inch pieces first, then carried to secondary crushers where it is graded down to sand and all conveyed to the mixer. The cement is hauled dry in trucks, 15 tons at a time, from the shipping point to the mixer. The concrete is carried from the mixer to the cableway dock by gas-electric dinkies in dump cars on rails and dumped into a seven yard bucket which is carried out over the river and emptied by air. A revolving crane assists in the distribution sometimes, and Georgia buggies carry some to far off places like the switch yard etc. The dam is 1,250 feet long, 307 feet high, 209 feet wide at the base and 20 feet at the roadway on top of the dam. There are four eight and one-half foot sluiceways to regulate the pool height and seven 23 foot by 32 foot spillway gates will hold back a surcharge of 570,000 acre feet of water, but with the gates open the normal pool will hold 434,000 acre feet of water and have a shore line 150 miles long.

If you want to feel how small and insignificant you are you should walk out into the hole in the hillside at the quarry and look around you. The electric shovels look like toys gnawing at the rock wall and the jack-hammer drillers look like ants around the shovels. They handle from 150 to 200 tons of rock per hour with one and one-half yard bites.

One of the first things that has impressed everybody on their arrival is the courteous, friendly and helpful manner in which you are greeted and conducted around, from the personnel office right out over to the work itself. Most all the men in all crafts seem to want to be friendly and helpful to you personally or in your work. While it is almost a 100 per cent union job and jurisdiction is kept very strictly, anybody will give you a hand when you need it with something more than you can handle. There is a village for families, five dormitories, a cafeteria and a community center which houses the post-office, fire and police department, commissary, library and school rooms, barber shop and auditorium where movies, dances and gymnasium work is held. On the whole the food is good and served in a very neat and clean manner. It is almost too good and well ordered to be true. Many who have been in other camps say it is the best yet.

Most of the men here say it is much noisier than another job we are told of, and it rains in the day time here, but work doesn't stop for that. It gets slick and sloppy but there is too much rock to get muddy.

One thing in conclusion I want to drive home if I can. When you leave your home local jurisdiction to work, take a traveling

card and before you go to work clear with the business manager and job steward. Then you will not be caused any embarrassment or put any doubt in the minds of the Brothers on the job. And if your dues are well paid in advance you will create a very much better impression. It is good practice and good assurance that your standing will be kept continuously good in this ever growing better Brotherhood. I will try to get a picture of the gang and some personals in next time.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

#### L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Today I made a trip to Des Moines, Iowa, where a conference had been called for the purpose of creating greater cooperation between the I. B. E. W. locals of that state. While there, I met several Brothers who have grown old and gray in the ranks of the I. B. E. W., but no matter how aged their physical structure has become, how gray the hair or how thin, their enthusiasm for the splendid purpose back of our union has never dimmed. Nor have they lost the desire to spread the gospel of unionism in the ranks of the unorganized.

And it will not surprise me in the least to learn that this simple meeting will result in a great revival of organizing, a new spirit of helpfulness, one local for the other, in the sister state across the muddy Missouri.

This humble servant was the pleased recipient of a very wonderful letter from Marshall Leavitt, of Kansas City, recently, and we confess the nice things contained in that letter perked up our drooping spirits immensely. Thanks, Marshall.

Nebraska's skies are beginning to assume that dreary, dirty gray look that presages fields draped with winter's blanket, a wind that whistles eerily through leaf-denuded trees and finds its sly way through every layer of clothes we can pile on. We watch the money fly out the flue in beautiful plummy smoke, or lug it up the basement stairs where its only use is to discolor a perfectly white snow, or to keep the family jalopy from taking the corners off the neighbor's house. Ah, well, another spring should come venturing timorously around the corner before too many moons have passed. But we still envy the bears.

But winter does bring the party season and our hall committee has announced that the first party of this winter will take place on November 3, when the clan foregathers to finish up the witch season by running down all those that are left over from the Halloween. And if this winter season produces as much hilarity and good-fellowship as the previous winter, maybe cold weather has its uses after all.

Our local is perfecting plans for the dedi-

cation of its memorial cabinet, dedicated to those who have left us for a higher union, and from the preliminary plans and the wealth of detail, this meeting will long be remembered by those privileged to attend. Therefore, to those of you who read this, you will miss an interesting ceremony and an evening you would remember and cherish for years, if you do not accept the invitation that will be extended you later.

THE RAMBLIN' KID.

#### L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

Having been appointed press reporter this past month to furnish news items from our local union to the JOURNAL, here goes:

At the last June meeting an election of officers was held and the following officers were elected for a two-year term: Brother Thomas, president; Brother Yapp, vice president; Brother Fraser, recording secretary; Brother Hogge, financial secretary; Brother Wightman, treasurer; Brother Poole, business manager, and Brothers Lees, Hope, Hogge, Robinson and Fraser as executive board, with Brother Lees as chairman of the board. Formerly we have had a seven-man executive board, but this term have changed to a five-man board, believing it will prove more economical for a local of our size.

We are now well set for a successful two years, with all the elected and appointed Brothers becoming accustomed to their respective offices and all putting their shoulders to the wheel. It is the hope of our new officers that the members will attend regularly and help the good work along.

I am glad to report that our business manager, Brother Poole, has been successful in having our agreement signed for another year without any reduction in the hourly rate, and this in spite of the building trade agreements for Windsor, as a whole, being lower; the plumbers signing for 15c less than last year. Congratulations are in order for Brother Poole, and I'm sure we all appreciate his hard work on this.

Labor Day has come and gone once again and Local No. B-773 was not represented, as had been planned, in the Labor Day parade. We had expected to enter a float in conjunction with Local No. 911, but due to a last-minute hitch in plans, this had to be abandoned. However, we hope another year to have Local No. B-773 well represented, as each year the parade is becoming more and more a true organized labor parade.

As you all know, Canada is now at war with Germany. What effect this will have on organized labor in Canada and Local No. B-773 in particular, the future only can tell. Come what may, all Brothers are as one in agreeing that we are in this to the finish to



assure that Hitlerism may not rear its insidious head over our fair Dominion. Our liberty we cherish, and as men of organized labor, belonging to a union of our own choice, we intend that this condition shall not perish because of the madness of one man. In a small way to help what we consider a just cause, Local No. B-773 has voted unanimously that any Brother offering his services to his country will have his dues paid until he receives his discharge, so that he may keep his standing at I. O. We hope that I. O. will eventually see its way clear to inaugurate a method similar to this for all Canadian Brothers enlisting so the financial burden will not fall on the locals.

Now that we are well into the new year, let's all pull together, pay our dues promptly and above all, attend our meetings regularly and support our officers. In this way we will surely make a success of our union affairs.

R. C. CARBINO.

### L. U. NO. B-835, JACKSON, TENN.

Editor:

Well, folks, it has been a long time since this good old organization has been heard from. I guess you are wondering whether or not this local still exists. Yes, it's here, and here to stay. We believe we have as fine a group of men dedicated to the work and aims of organized labor as can be found anywhere; collectively and individually, they take an active part in the civic life of their city, and through their representatives on the Jackson Labor Council do their part in advancing the worker's standards of living and in elevating the industrial life of the city.

I heard a gent say the other day that an organization was no better than its officers. There is more truth than poetry in that statement. The officers of any organization are the backbone of the organization, but they have got to have the material to build with before they can build an organization that is worth while. In other words, you can't take a card man and make a union man out of him, and you have got to have union men to build a union. Brothers, stay by your organization and help them in every way that you can.

Who got you that raise in wages? Who got you overtime pay and all the other things that you have in your day's work? The union, of course. The company or the city didn't give it to you because they liked you; no indeed, they didn't. I know a man who got \$60 a month raise through the union, but can't afford to join the union, because he isn't getting enough money to afford it. I know another one right here in Jackson that got a raise of \$35 per month through the efforts of the union; still he says that he hasn't got the money to spare to join the organization. Now I can't see, for the life of me, how these boys kept from starving or going to the poor farm before they got these raises in wages, for to my certain knowledge they worked for several years for a lot less money. Now they can't spare a few dollars a year to help the boys along.

Thanks to Vice President Arthur Bennett and his few of international representatives for the good work they are doing in this Tennessee Valley.

PRESS SECRETARY.

### L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

As the October issue of the JOURNAL contained several letters from railroad locals in various parts of the country, it behooves Local No. 887 to burst forth in print once again.

Once more the sunshine of prosperity is shining and managements are no longer taking their pick from a long furloughed list,

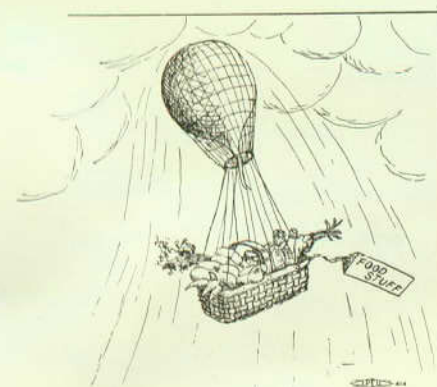
but are now asking the organizations to please dig up some good men. However, the cause of this sudden spurt is regrettable. While the war in Europe seems distant and remote to most of the residents of the U. S. A., yet the organized electrical worker on the railroads having membership in Canada as well as this country, realizes that our Canadian Brothers are in this war and our sympathies are with them. The writer has met with the membership of Local Union No. 787, of St. Thomas, Ontario, on several occasions and attended conferences with General Chairman Russell, of the C. P. R., and our old friend, General Chairman L. A. McEwan, of the Canadian National.

When Germany invaded Belgium in July, 1914, the situation of the worker on a great many of the railroads was very poor. A small percentage was organized, but no effective method of settling grievances existed. Wages were from 25c to 43c per hour and the 12-hour day was standard. Most overtime was worked at straight time rates and the men worked seven days a week. The passage of the Adamson law in 1916 inaugurated the eight-hour day and provoked a storm of protest from hard-headed officials who claimed it could not be worked and men would not know what to do with so much spare time on their hands. However, this law had no effect on the unorganized shop crafts but was passed to limit the hours of the transportation men.

Once again the European nations are at war, but what a difference in conditions on the railroads of the U. S. A.! Twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations, standing shoulder to shoulder, with bitter past experience to remind them that only in unity is there strength. The shop crafts with the best organization in history, and the remaining few roads that are unorganized, coming into the fold. The eight-hour day is past history and men are discussing the inauguration of the six-hour day and the additional leisure will enable them to do a better job.

Our membership on the Nickel Plate is growing steadily and several additional jobs have been created since the electrical workers decided that only an electrical worker can represent them. All furloughed men are working and any additional men will have to be hired from the outside through a request from management to the organization. No-bills don't apply.

On the Pennsylvania, Local Committeeman Eric "Swede" Wohlander reports that the men are tired of the misrepresentation and dishonest practices of the Brotherhood of Railway Shop Crafts of America, and are anxious to see another campaign of the standard organizations. I am convinced that man-



agement on the Pennsy would prefer to do business with a labor organization instead of the stooges they deal with now.

Together with other crafts comprising System Federation No. 57, this organization is cooperating in a campaign to bring the shopmen on the Pittsburgh & West Virginia into the folds of the standard organizations. I am unable to understand the thoughts of an electrical worker who would vote for his gang foreman to represent him under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. The poor foreman would have to go into a corner and talk to himself to settle a dispute. The men realize their mistake and will act accordingly.

Our membership on the Baltimore & Ohio are working seven days per week, as there are no furloughed men available and other industries have taken all of the available men on the unemployed lists.

The charter of this local union will be open on November 1, for a period of three months, for the purpose of cleaning up the list of no-bills that are grafting on the benefits that the loyal members are paying for. These no-bills sneer at the beggar on the street but do the same thing on the job. Approximately \$6 per month is deducted from their pay check to pay for their benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act, while \$1 per month takes care of their pension under the I. B. E. W. and also \$1,000 insurance for their loved ones if they are called. The balance of their dues goes to maintain the organization that makes it possible for them to maintain their living standards. Why not look the world in the eye and say, "I am paying my share to maintain the organization that is protecting my job."

If you have any grievances, bring them to your local union meeting and don't shoot off your mouth on the job. No one pays any attention to it. If you are employed outside of Cleveland, write to your local union officers and they will meet with you wherever you are located and straighten out matters. This local is maintained to protect you and your job. However, if you have Romeo tendencies, take it on the chin yourself and don't use your organization for a front.

This local is planning a series of meetings for the committeemen at the various points in Cleveland to go over the working agreements and get acquainted with the rules. Committeemen at outside points will also receive the benefits through correspondence or by meetings.

BILL BLAKE.

### L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Local Union No. 912, I. B. E. W., appears upon the scene again with the encouraging news that work continues to improve, yet it is very disappointing to the men who are still waiting to be recalled to work. A few more men were recalled and then the N. Y. C. shops at Collinwood were placed on a six-day a



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody



week work schedule. The mystery is the fact that the shops were practically closed for the best part of the summer—and then this sudden burst of activity and six days a week! The burning question is "Why were the furloughed men not recalled and the shops kept to a five-day workweek?" Who is responsible for letting this go? All over the country the working hours are being reduced, and yet the railways are increasing hours and reducing forces. There are a good many of our Brothers who are eking out an existence on WPA and waiting for an opportunity to get off the WPA rolls. Is the railway unemployment insurance the stumbling block or the system federation fell down on their job? There is something wrong somewhere. A verbal poll revealed that the majority favored a five-day week. Of course there are some who are so hungry that they would work seven days a week and 12 hours a day.

One of our furloughed Brothers, Ralph Waggoner, who is at present working in Indianapolis, was at work on a steel pole doing some rewiring, when the top broke and struck him in the eye, cutting the eyelid and brow and fracturing the bone above the eye. The doctor thought at first he would have to remove the eye, but luckily they did not, and as far as the doctor knows now, he thinks the sight will be saved. It was by good luck that he was not killed. At present Waggoner is in the Methodist Hospital there. The poles referred to are made of steel pipe and threaded or welded fittings, and have cross arms and carry two 1000 watt angle reflectors. L. U. No. 912 extends sympathy and trusts he will recover—and be able to return to the fold.

ELECTRO.

#### L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

First I will ask the indulgence of the readers while I thank Andy Hill, correspondent of Local No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla. He not only honored me by reading my contribution but he also agreed with me in what I said about "kibitzers" in a labor union. Thanks again, Andy.

Having migrated to this town from New York I am always interested in the contributions from L. U. No. B-3. I have been following with interest the drive sponsored by this local for a 30-hour week. It is a sorrow to me that my own local has not seen fit to follow this example. However, I hope that we will get in line before we set a bad example by being the only large local not on a 30-hour week.

Now to get down to the business at hand. Wayne C. Irion, Maurice E. Whalen and Holmes L. Anderson attended the regular meeting of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Electrical Workers and they brought back a complete and comprehensive report of the doings of the federation. Mr. Anderson is president of the federation.

Wallace Clark attended the regular meeting of the Beaver County Central Labor Council and reported that plans for the low-cost housing drive in the county are complete and results should be forthcoming soon.

A. R. Johnson, I. O. representative, presided at our last meeting and pointed out that one of the 900 grievance cases handled by our executive board recently was one guaranteeing time and one-half for all overtime work in the heat, light and power departments.

Our next regular meeting will be presided over by our new acting president, Leo Meinert. At this meeting about 150 new members are expected to take the oath of obligation. This is the first time since the inception

of the local that we have been able to welcome so many new members at one time. It should be a gala occasion.

Because of the large membership of our local it has been difficult for the entertainment committee to think up anything along these lines that would meet with the approval of the majority of the members. Now that cold weather is coming and people like to stay indoors we look to the entertainment committee to see if we can't relax from the business of the union long enough to have a social gathering or two.

Of course the support of all the members is expected if the committee works out a plan. Don't be a kibitzer.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL.

#### L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

This is both an apology and obituary. It is with misgiving and shame that we report to the Brotherhood on the activities of a former member of this local. W. H. "Red" Trummer enjoyed the good fellowship of the Brothers here to the extent that he was selected as foreman on a CWA project here during the dark days and worked continuously on said project for eight months. So much for that. Red left here in 1935 and went to Longview, Texas, where I understand he became financial secretary of that local union. After that he made good time in Dallas on the Centennial. Eventually he drifted to Albuquerque, N. Mex., where he was elected as an official of that local union. Becoming a shop superintendent for a local contractor he was removed from office after refusing to resign.

That was when Red began to show his true colors. Heretofore he had been able to have things pretty much his own way, but now Red was asked to conform with a little proviso that any good Brother would do without being requested. It seems that Red wanted to be "whole hog or none." He made a visit to Oklahoma City last December and told me that the boys in Albuquerque didn't do "little Frankie right." Later on the boys out in New Mexico were having a little difficulty with the contractors over a new agreement. And lo and behold, that was where "Red the Roamer" showed his real colors to his alma mater. Appointing himself business agent for the rats which automatically made him "Chief Rat" he undertook to get even with the I. B. E. W. But the rats would have none of him, as some rats have a few principles left. To you boys in New Mexico we offer our sincere apologies for letting this former member live in our midst without finding out his true colors.

TOM RUSHING,  
President,  
HERB WILSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### Progressive Cleveland Radio Section

A practical radio and communication engineering course has been made a suc-

#### I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

cess by the radio engineers of Local Union No. 38. After the radio operators of the Cleveland section were organized in the fall of 1934, the members decided to add to their regular business meeting a constructive study period. Several such meetings were held at 1248 Walnut Avenue, with various members presenting papers and the rest participating in the discussions which followed. To facilitate this work it was decided to have the lesson material prepared in mimeographed form. In order to go through with this plan, Brother Carl E. Smith offered to prepare a 50-lesson course. Sixteen men signed the original contract, which was made in such a form that Brother Smith could extend the enrollment to any qualified person having a desire to take such a course.

The course has been prepared for qualified serious-minded men with initiative and a sincere desire for advancement. The course is written on the assumption that the student has a high school education or the equivalent and is familiar with the popular terminology used in radio.

The course is prepared as a series of books covering the various phases of the theory. Book I—Mathematics, covers the mathematics essential to the rest of the course. Book II—Bilateral Circuit Theory, is presented in five sections, treating circuits that are linear and function the same in both directions. Book III—Unilateral Circuit Theory, is presented in three sections, treating circuits that are non-linear and do not function the same in both directions.

Up to date very little publicity has been given to the course. Most of the effort has been concentrated in the preparation of the material and the completion of the books. It is interesting, however, to note that approximately 20 per cent of the enrolled students are chief engineers of radio broadcasting stations, a number are college graduates or have had some college training and a large portion of the rest have completed a popular radio course and are now taking this course for the sound quantitative engineering fundamentals which it presents.

The course is now offered to the public by the Smith Practical Radio Institute, 1311 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio. Brother Smith is president of this institute in addition to his regular duties as assistant chief engineer of radio stations WHK and WCLE. Those interested may obtain an information booklet upon request, and if qualified, a copy of two representative sample lessons.

#### STATUS OF UNIONS

(Continued from page 564)

Franklin D. Roosevelt brought intelligence, ardor and enthusiasm to his job. If war agencies are manned by that type of official American labor will have nothing to fear and will be able to voluntarily give its full force to the winning of the war.



## Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

### Complete List

#### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,<br>419 Lafayette St., New York City. | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,<br>Pa.            | WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.                                |
| TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.                                   | STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.                       | GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg.,<br>Pittsburgh, Pa.             |
| ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.                                       | BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport,<br>Conn.            | HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353<br>Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J. |
| NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO.,<br>Etna, Pa.                          | NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS<br>CORP., Ambridge, Pa.     | WIEMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.                                   |
| SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon<br>St., Chicago, Ill.          | THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St.,<br>Elizabeth, N. J. | CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th<br>St., Chicago, Ill.         |

#### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

- |  |  |  |
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| AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St.,<br>New York City.                       | WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,<br>Covington, Ky.               | MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des<br>Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.                   |
| COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300<br>Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.    | PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin,<br>Pa.                             | C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St.,<br>Chicago, Ill.                          |
| EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th<br>Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.                     | SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie<br>St. Chicago, Ill.            | FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis,<br>Mo.   |
| I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New<br>York City.                         | BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St.,<br>Chicago, Ill.               | THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.,<br>1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.          |
| FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14<br>Ave. L, Newark, N. J.                   | CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426<br>S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill. | BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,<br>7610 Joseph Campan Ave., Detroit, Mich.          |
| LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,<br>17 E. 40th St., New York City.           | PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,<br>Philadelphia, Pa.             | CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY,<br>Cleveland, Ohio.                                 |
| METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,<br>22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. | KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING<br>CO., Newark, N. J.                | LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleve-<br>land, Ohio.                                    |
| ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs<br>Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.                   | CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W.<br>Lake St., Chicago, Ill.       | POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th<br>St., Cleveland, Ohio.                      |
| WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG.<br>CO., St. Louis, Mo.                         | ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500<br>S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill. | LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleve-<br>land, Ohio.                                    |
| J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.   | REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave.,<br>Chicago, Ill.             | AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP.,<br>Minerva, Ohio.                                  |
| STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll<br>St., Brooklyn, N. Y.                   | HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West<br>Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.      | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-<br>phia, Pa.                                     |
| COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE<br>CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.       | MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton<br>Ave., Chicago, Ill.         | GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01<br>Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City,<br>N. Y. |
|  | GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N.<br>Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill. |  |

#### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

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| AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO.,<br>INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City. | L. J. LOEFFLER INC., 351-3 West 41st St.,<br>New York City. | AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van<br>Buren St., Chicago, Ill. |
| ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St.,<br>New York City.                  |   | STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150<br>Varick St., New York City.    |

#### OUTLET BOXES

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| KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,<br>1337-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.                               | UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,<br>W. Va.                       |
| TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  | ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,<br>419 Lafayette St., New York City. | HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353<br>Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J. |
| NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS<br>CORP., Ambridge, Pa.                        | STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223<br>N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  | BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Phila-<br>delphia, Pa.                 |
| ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210<br>N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.       | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,<br>Pa.                          | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-<br>phia, Pa.                     |



## WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.  
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.  
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.  
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.  
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

## ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.  
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.  
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.  
 FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.  
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.  
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.  
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.  
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.  
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.  
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.  
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.  
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.  
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.  
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.  
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.  
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.  
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 KIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.

ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.  
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.



## PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.
- ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
- AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.
- ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.
- ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
- AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.
- FREDERICK BAUMAN, 108 East 19th St., New York City.
- BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
- C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
- CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.
- CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
- COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.
- DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.
- DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.
- EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.
- ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.
- FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.
- GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
- GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
- GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
- PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
- MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
- HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
- INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.
- WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.
- LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.
- LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.
- LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.
- LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
- LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
- METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.
- MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
- MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
- NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.
- WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.
- ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.
- PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.
- PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.
- QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
- QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.
- RELANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.
- S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
- RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
- L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
- SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
- L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.
- SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.
- S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.
- STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.
- STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.
- STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.
- STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.
- TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
- TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
- VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
- WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.
- WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.
- WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

## ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

- HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.
- C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
- HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
- O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bend St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

## ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
- CORP., Ambridge, Pa.



## RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.

ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.

BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

## SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

## ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

## ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

## FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

## HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.



# IN MEMORIAM

## James N. Hart, L. U. No. 146

*Initiated December 8, 1936*

It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that Local Union No. 146, I. B. E. W., records the passing of Brother James N. Hart, a loyal member and staunch friend. We shall miss him.

We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share their loss.

In memory of Brother James Hart, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN HERBRIG,  
Financial Secretary.

## Oscar F. Ritterskamp, L. U. No. B-9

*Initiated March 10, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Oscar Ritterskamp; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Ritterskamp one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

## John F. Kerin, L. U. No. 159

*Initiated February 8, 1917*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to send his messenger of death and take from our midst Brother John F. Kerin, who passed away on September 14, 1939; and

Whereas Brother Kerin was for many years a true and faithful member of Local Union No. 159, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

Whereas his passing leaves a gaping void in the hearts of his family, friends and associates; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 159, at its next regular meeting, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one copy spread upon the minutes of this local union and one copy be sent to the International Office of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for publication in the official Journal.

A. W. BAHR,  
H. D. STEVENS,  
W. POMERENKE,  
Committee.

## Emanuel Asp, L. U. No. 574

*Initiated July 24, 1923*

Be it Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 574, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, express our deepest sympathy for the family of Brother Emanuel Asp.

Our association with Brother Asp and his wife, Elmina, has been one of greatest pleasure. We pay tribute to their loyalty, ideals and character and proclaim before God and man a memoir to the sterling attributes of a deceased Brother and his mate.

This token and inspiration is from men who knew this Brother and his wife, to the son of his father.

W. O. WESSLER,  
J. L. VAN ROSSUM,  
Committee.

## Samuel Coombs, L. U. No. B-83

*Initiated April 14, 1939*

It is with a feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-83, I. B. E. W., record the death of our departed Brother, Samuel Coombs, a member of the phonograph operators' unit.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

JOHN AYTES,  
SAM COHEN,  
JAMES COBB,  
Committee.

## George Henry Phillips, L. U. No. B-36

*Initiated November 5, 1931*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-36, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother George Henry Phillips on August 23, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-36, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. C. BARR,  
BERT M. MILLER,  
H. H. STEAD,  
Committee.

## W. R. Luckie, L. U. No. 716

*Initiated October 6, 1921*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 716, record the passing to the great beyond of our loyal and faithful Brother, W. R. Luckie; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy also be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

F. A. GOODSON,  
G. E. WOOD,  
CLYDE WAGNER,  
Committee.

## Eugene Leekley, L. U. No. 6

*Initiated September 19, 1904*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Eugene Leekley, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

G. MATTISON,  
A. LUBIN,  
C. FOEHN,  
Committee.

## Martin A. Balske, L. U. No. B-18

*Initiated May 4, 1928*

It is with great regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, Martin A. Balske; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be recorded in our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days.

L. P. MORGAN,  
JESS F. WOOD,  
W. R. SAUNDERS,  
Committee.

## Frank L. Crockwell, L. U. No. 200

*Initiated April 22, 1903*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 200, record the death of our loyal Brother, Frank L. Crockwell; we shall not forget his sunny disposition; therefore be it

Resolved, That we honor his memory by expressing to his family our deepest regret; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal and a copy be spread on our local union's minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOSEPH SPEAR,  
ELMER R. HEDIN,  
ALVIN C. OLSEN,  
Committee.

## James M. Dubel, L. U. No. 65

*Initiated November 2, 1903*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. 65, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, James M. Dubel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days to pay tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN J. DONOVAN,  
JOHN W. HAGERTY,  
JOHN R. CRAWFORD,  
Committee.

## Novie Clyde Shepherd, L. U. No. B-18

*Initiated January 25, 1938*

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, the fellow members of Local Union No. B-18, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our friend and loyal member, Brother Novie Clyde Shepherd; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Shepherd and express our appreciation of his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days.

L. P. MORGAN,  
JESS F. WOOD,  
W. R. SAUNDERS,  
Committee.

## George Richards, L. U. No. B-18

*Initiated April 29, 1935*

It is with a feeling of deepest sorrow that we, as members of Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a loyal friend and member, George Richards; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to the loved ones and many friends left behind; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

L. P. MORGAN,  
JESS F. WOOD,  
W. R. SAUNDERS,  
Committee.

## Frank G. Snow, L. U. No. B-160

*Initiated March 23, 1937*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Frank G. Snow, who died October 2, 1939; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members



of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Press Secretary.

### Julius Hansen, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated May 7, 1937

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Julius Hansen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the members of his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

HARRY COX,  
CHARLES SCHERER,  
GEORGE NELSON,  
Committee.

### Morris Nemeroff, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated September 30, 1912

In recording the passing onward of Brother Morris Nemeroff, Local Union No. B-713 realizes the loss of a valued member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ALBERT SHORT,  
WILLIAM RUDOLPH,  
CHESTER BURDZINSKI,  
Committee.

### G. A. Gerald, L. U. No. 311

Initiated March 15, 1939

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 311, I. B. E. W., record the death, August 27, 1939, of our departed friend and Brother, G. A. Gerald.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GEORGE SNYDER,  
C. W. GARY,  
F. P. INGLE,  
Committee.

### Norman Sprague, L. U. No. 377

Initiated October 26, 1914

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Norman Sprague; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and that a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 377 and a copy be published in our Worker; and that as a mark of reverence to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CLARENCE W. SEWELL,  
HAROLD B. OLIVER,  
EDWARD A. MCINERNEY,  
Committee.

### Roderic Bleloch, L. U. No. 501

Initiated October 4, 1918

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 501, record the passing of a friend and Brother, Roderic Bleloch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family in the hour of their greatest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. W. RATCLIFF.

### Arthur J. McMahon, L. U. No. 26

Initiated July 23, 1917

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother Arthur J. McMahon; and

Whereas Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., tender sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LOCAL UNION NO. 26.

### Frank E. Barron, L. U. No. 26

Initiated August 1, 1917

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother Frank E. Barron; and

Whereas Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., tender sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LOCAL UNION NO. 26.

### Charles H. Gallant, L. U. No. 46

Initiated May 14, 1924

With a sincere feeling of sadness and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 46, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, King County, Seattle, Wash., record the passing of Charles H. Gallant. We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of his friends who share their loss.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM GAUNT,  
H. A. JACOBSON,  
J. H. LITTLE,  
J. E. HICKS,  
Committee.

### Chester Willburn, L. U. No. B-569

Initiated December 2, 1924

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Chester Willburn; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Willburn, Local Union No. B-569, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true and loyal member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Local Union No. B-569 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Willburn and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

C. W. JAKUES,  
Recording Secretary.

### George Washburn Kathan, L. U. No. 719

Initiated December 28, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 719, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, George Washburn Kathan, on October 3, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

E. B. SAUBON,  
Financial Secretary.

### Harry F. Fry, L. U. No. 607

Initiated October 21, 1929

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, Harry F. Fry; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 607, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn the loss of a Brother who had always been loyal and true to the principles of the labor movement; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother, Harry F. Fry, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 607, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with a request that they be published in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 607, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Harry F. Fry.

DAVID A. TEICHER,  
Recording Secretary.

### Charles H. Wood, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated January 6, 1938

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy member, Brother Charles H. Wood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the members of his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the family of the Brother and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. JENNINGS,  
H. J. LEGGETT,  
E. M. FOSTER,  
Committee.

### Walter Behm, L. U. No. 557

Initiated November 3, 1916

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 557, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed Brother, Walter Behm.

Resolved, That Local Union No. 557 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and that the members of our local union stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

VERN J. BUTTS,  
ALVIN DARLING,  
WINN WILDER,  
FRED J. WOLF,  
FLOYD GRAHAM,  
Committee.

### W. F. Johnson, L. U. No. B-962

Initiated February 20, 1938

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-962, Charlotte, N. C., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, W. F. Johnson, who was electrocuted in performance of duty while employed with Duke Power Co.; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, an able representative and a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all those who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in their hour of sadness and sorrow we extend our deepest heartfelt sympathy to those near and dear to him and that we stand one minute in silent tribute to him; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

R. D. ESKRIDGE,  
Recording Secretary.



**James J. Kutchera, L. U. No. 124***Initiated July 28, 1918*

We, the members of Local Union No. 124, I. B. E. W., with deepest sorrow and regret record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, James J. Kutchera, who passed away as the result of an accident.

We, the members of Local Union No. 124, having lost a loyal, devoted Brother and friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this time of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. H. TRITTLE,  
H. P. BRADLEY,  
AL KARL,

Committee.

**A. A. Koehler, L. U. No. 677***Initiated February 15, 1927*

In recording the passing on of Brother A. A. Koehler, Local Union No. 677, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, realizes the loss of a worthy Brother of long standing. He was a man, a Brother and a friend to all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late Brother, A. A. Koehler; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

RAMON OTTO,  
Recording Secretary.

**Harry L. Horn, L. U. No. B-663***Initiated April 14, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-663, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Harry Horn, whose death occurred on October 5, 1939.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be entered into the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. B-663.

MALCOLM O. CHINNOCK,  
Recording Secretary.

**Roy Cornwell, L. U. No. B-688***Initiated March 1, 1939*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of the Mansfield Telephone Co. group of Local Union No. B-688, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing on June 5, 1939, of our Brother, Roy Cornwell, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Cornwell our charter be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our regular meeting and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

N. A. PLUCK,  
ALBERT BERGMAN,  
R. W. BRODRICK,

Committee.

**Carl A. Boes, L. U. No. 369***Initiated August 14, 1922*

Whereas it was the will of Almighty God to call from our midst our Brother, Carl A. Boes, who has been a true member of Local Union No. 369, of Louisville; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay our respects and sympathy to his devoted mother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Boes' mother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our International Journal for publication.

L. C. KAELIN,  
E. A. KLEIDERER,  
H. H. HUDSON,

Committee.

**Joseph Couture, L. U. No. B-1098***Initiated August 30, 1937*

Our Brother, Joseph Couture, having descended into the twilight of this world and arisen in the sunshine of a better, has left with us memories of his happy smile and unflinching cheerfulness. His death has left a space in our ranks that may be filled but never forgotten. His passing causes us to think seriously of how short a stay we are allotted on this earth and how his family must grieve at his death. We extend to them our deepest consolation and the hope they may be reunited in other and more pleasant surroundings; it is therefore

Resolved, That we as a body stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM BATTISON.

**Harry C. McKay, L. U. No. B-292***Initiated May 20, 1901*

With the sincerest sorrow and regret we find it our duty to record the passing of one of the "old timers," our much esteemed and beloved Brother, Harry C. McKay. He was initiated into the Brotherhood on May 20, 1901, in Local Union No. 24, of Minneapolis. Later, when Local Union No. 292 was formed, he was one of the charter members. He passed away on October 19 from heart failure at the age of 57 years.

Brother McKay was a 100 per cent union man and had at various times deposited his card in several local unions, among which were Boston, San Francisco, Seattle and several others.

In his long, useful and faithful membership in Local Union No. B-292, as well as the many other local unions to which he has belonged, he has proved himself a loyal and worthy member to the end. We are sure that his many friends throughout the Brotherhood will join with us in mourning his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-292, express our sincere appreciation for the service given to our cause by our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-292 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother McKay in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-292, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of the memory of our departed Brother.

W. WAPLES,  
Press Secretary.

**Oscar Ritterskamp, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated May 10, 1934*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove so suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Oscar Ritterskamp; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Ritterskamp, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true, honest, lovable and earnest members; and

Whereas we will miss Brother Ritterskamp for his sympathy and kind consideration to other members and their loved ones when sorrow visited them and for the glorious faith and love he was able to bestow upon us at all such times; and

Whereas his many virtues will long be remembered by those who were associated or acquainted with him; therefore be it

Resolved by the members of Local Union No. B-9 in regular session assembled, That not only the membership of this union will feel the loss of Brother Ritterskamp, but the whole community, will know that a loyal, dearly beloved friend is missing from their ranks; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 express its deepest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of the late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our official Journal.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF VIN-  
CENNES BRANCH OF LOCAL  
UNION NO. B-9.

**Harry Hullinger, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated January 15, 1918*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Harry Hullinger; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hullinger, Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
D. A. MANNING,  
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

**Louis L. Anderson, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated January 15, 1918*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and good Brother, Louis L. Anderson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Anderson, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and true members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Anderson and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
D. A. MANNING,  
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

**Thomas Ward, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated June 4, 1923*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Ward; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Ward, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Ward and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
D. A. MANNING,  
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM OCTOBER 1, 1939, TO OCTOBER 31, 1939**

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	Albert C. Begy	\$1,000.00
I. O.	H. R. Dobson	1,000.00
159	J. F. Kerin	1,000.00
I. O.	E. J. Henry	1,000.00
9	H. Hullinger	1,000.00
58	John E. Ball	1,000.00
134	R. N. Fichter	300.00
36	George H. Phillips	1,000.00
942	James C. Riddle	475.00
83	W. N. Jones	475.00
9	L. I. Anderson	1,000.00
40	A. H. Zielke	650.00
40	C. E. Cobb	1,000.00
84	S. A. Carroll	475.00



L. U.	Name	Amount
1	J. Murphy	1,000.00
160	Frank G. Snow	475.00
134	Harry Webber	1,000.00
I. O.	R. U. McLean	1,000.00
536	George Polewea	1,000.00
6	E. Leekley	1,000.00
719	George W. Kathan	300.00
I. O.	H. Saterdahl	475.00
104	Daniel Livingston	1,000.00
5	C. Moroney	1,000.00
103	John Geo. Traverse	1,000.00
1	L. J. Barsanti	1,000.00
734	J. M. Lemmond	650.00
133	F. P. Belknap	1,000.00
124	J. J. Kutchera	1,000.00
557	W. J. Behm	1,000.00
538	G. N. Kittle	1,000.00
I. O.	E. J. Keane	1,000.00
26	A. J. McMahon	1,000.00
9	T. J. Ward	1,000.00
134	J. B. Ford	1,000.00
2	E. P. Ryan	475.00
I. O.	Joseph Krause	1,000.00
I. O.	M. Johnson	1,000.00
I. O.	E. A. Weed	1,000.00
134	Eugene Marshall	1,000.00
77	Peter R. Brunner	650.00
3	C. E. Johnston	1,000.00
I. O.	F. J. Walker	1,000.00
17	James O. Thixton	1,000.00
134	Thomas Broadhurst	1,000.00
134	Samuel S. Geller	1,000.00
I. O.	George C. Carnright	1,000.00
122	H. F. Ludwig	1,000.00
309	C. G. Muendlein	1,000.00
677	Arno A. Koehler	1,000.00
3	W. A. Ranagan	1,000.00
292	H. C. McKay	1,000.00
134	P. Culhane	1,000.00
I. O.	C. W. Sheets	1,000.00
134	B. Graybill	1,000.00
160	Charles M. Gunn	158.34
663	H. L. Horn	475.00
I. O.	S. W. Williams	1,000.00
I. O.	Bernard Punte	1,000.00
569	C. E. Willburn	1,000.00
122	C. A. Frey	1,000.00
18	G. Richards	825.00
I. O.	William F. Busbey	1,000.00
I. O.	M. Nemeroff	1,000.00
674	F. D. Conway	1,000.00
I. O.	J. P. Jones	1,000.00
I. O.	J. G. Beyer	1,000.00
3	William J. Byrns	1,000.00
134	William Cleary, Jr.	83.33
134	Fred Lindberg	1,000.00
611	A. C. Pierce	1,000.00
77	William Nemitz	150.00
589	Lewis M. Pease	150.00
1037	William H. Barrett	1,000.00
		\$64,241.67

## OLYMPIAN CAVORTINGS OF LINE-MEN AT PLAY

(Continued from page 576)

ither dash, Tim throws himself flat on top av him an' manages to grab a hind leg wid both av thim pitchy hands. Piggie puts up a great fight an' near squeals his head off, an' pulls Tim aroun' a bit, but he hangs on fer grim death an' piggie can't get away, an' Mike brings a sack an' they put piggie into it still squealin'.

"Did ye iver try to ketch wan av thim greasy pigs, Slim?"

"Did I! I tried to ketch one when I was a kid an' I ruined my Sunday suit o' clothes. When I got home Mam boxed my ears, an' Dad give me the worst lickin' I ever remember of, an' anyone could start a fight with me by jus' sayin' 'greasy pig.' Did yuh go into any of the races yerself, Terry?"

"Yes, I wint into the 100-yard, blind-folded foot race."

"How did yuh make out?"

"I won it aisy. Whin they blindfolded me I cud jus' see a little bit av ground out av wan corner av the blinkers, an' I cud see the fate av the people that lined the course. I kept me eye on thim fate, an' run like the divil an' crossed that tape while the ithers was flounderin' aroun' like a ship widout a rudder in a storm."

"What did yuh get fer a prize?"

"I got a nickel-plated teapot. I give that to Mary an' she kept it fer special occasions whin she had company."

"How did the youngsters make out?"

"Skin an' Jean got several prizes. Skin got first in a sack race, an' Jean got first in the 100 yards fer 10-year-olds. Tim an' Mike got several prizes in the 14 an' under class. Thim bare-footed twins was hard as nails, an' cud run like a scared rabbit fer the brush. There was races fer girls an' women, an' whin some av thim dames come speedin' in, houldin' up their skirts fer freedom av action, ye didn't use anny smoked glasses whin ye was watchin' thim. There was a lot av interest taken in the heavy sports."

## MEN OF BRAWN

"Sandy entered fer the caber\* throwin', hammer throwin' an' shot puttin'. So far he had won all three av thim quite aisy, but this year a big Swede policeman, who claimed to have niver been beaten in thim sports, was entered against Sandy, an' the town crowd was backin' him to win. Ye have probly seen some av thim cabers, Slim, an' ye know that it takes a mighty strong man to turn wan av thim over."

"It sure does, Terry. I'll bet there is a good many of these husky, heavy-weight wrestlers today, that couldn't do it."

"Ye are right, Slim, an' this wan was the full regulation an' weight. The policeman was the first to pick up the caber. He got it up-ended an' balanced in his hands an' staggered up to the mark. He gave a mighty heave. The caber lit fair on the butt end an' fell straight ahead—a fine throw. Sandy made the next throw, an' apparently didn't exert himself, an' his throw was nearly a foot better than the ither. A couple av ither huskies tried it, but they cuddin't balance th pole, let alone turn it over. The policeman made another throw, an' bedad he bettered Sandy's mark be about a foot. Sandy's next throw beat that over a foot. The policeman stepped up fer his last throw an' the town crowd cheered him. He made a mighty heave, a full three feet beyond Sandy's mark. Sandy looked pretty grim as he balanced the pole an' stepped up to the mark."

"Remember the Black Douglas an' don't shame him," I shouted. He drew in a big breath an' put his full strength into the throw. The caber wint up—up—in a high curve, that landed a full two feet beyond the last throw an' the village rooters tried to bust their lungs. He won the hammer throw an' the shot put, but the policeman was a good second. The policeman was a good sport an' after they finished, he shook hands an' tould Sandy he was the first man who had iver bate him. Whin the sports was over the committee called the crowd together an' started givin' out the prizes."

\* Editor's note: A pole, spar or sapling tossed in a Highland sport.

Ye shud have seen how proud Pat an' Bridget was, whin the twins was called up, an' the chairman of the committee said how proud the village was av two such promisin' young athletes. They smiled all over their faces an' aven the ould gran'paw cracked a smile at the risk av ruinin' his face. Ye shud have heard the crowd whin Sandy an' me stepped up fer our prizes. He got three silver cups donated be the city—they must have thought their man was sure av winnin' thim. The chairman tould him he wud have to move into a larger house if he got anny more silverware, an' he said he shud have had a special prize fer bein' such a fast runner in the three-legged race. Sandy's face turned the color av a rainbow an' he was glad to get back into the crowd.

"Well, with the sports over, an' the Punch an' Judy show closed up, we wint to the hall an' sat down at a table. Mary come to wait on us, an' she looked tired but she said she wasn't. She said, 'Sandy! I've got a favor to ask of ye.' 'Jus' name it an' it'll be done.' 'Well, it's this. Dress up in your full Highland costume an' be my partner at the dance tonight.' Sandy blushed like a kid. 'But Mary,' he says, 'Folks ull all think I'm tryin' to show off.' After a lot av coaxin' he promised. Whin we had finished our dinner we strolled down to the village an' was jus' in time to see the local wag, John Tarvey, put on wan av his stunts. Under the influence of the flowin' bowl—which was as often as he cud manage it—he wud give a lecture on the evils of intemperance or some such subject. There was wan rather long period in his past life whin John seemed to maintain his favorite condition—of course, it might have been jus' a coincidence at that time that some av the residents on going to use some av the hard cider which they had barreled fer future use—found that it had mysteriously evaporated. Seein' the large crowd, an' under the influence of the numerous free trips to the barroom, gave John an inspiration. Goin' over to a scarecrow in ould man Mudge's cornfield, he exchanged his hat and coat an' vest wid the scarecrow. We were jus' in time to see him come struttin' along in all the glory av a high-crowned plug hat, an extremely low cut vest an' a long-tailed cutaway coat, which were all of a respectable black color. He walked up the runway to the platform, which projected out over the street from the secon' story of the blacksmith shop. With the eyes av the crowd upon him he struck a commandin' attitude. 'Ladies an' Gentlemen,' he shouted, 'the wan rulin' passion av me life has been ("booze" some wan shouted) to set an example to my fellow citizens, which wud lead thim to—he got no further, for Jim Langton was in the crowd, an' he threw a large, over-ripe tomato, with all his force at John. It struck John fair on his expansive shirt front, an' he wint down in a heap, amid a roar av laughter. The splash av the ruddy mixture had covered his face an' he was a gory lookin' spectacle, as he got to his feet. He said, 'It's more in sorrow than anger that I find all me efforts to give ye a moral uplift have been but pearls cast afore the swine, an' I have decided to let ye continue in your evil course, an' return to yer wallowin' in the mire, an' I wash me hands av ye—better wash yer face, too, John,'—some wan shouted, as John descended from his lofty pulpit. Be the time we had taken a stroll aroun' it was time fer the dance. The tables had all been cleared away, except wan wid light refreshments on it at the back av the hall."

"The music was supplied be Barney an' three ither fiddlers part av the time, an' be the band the rest av the time. There was



prizes fer the best dressed character costumes an' quite a few av the city couples, as well as some av the villagers wint in fer it. Some av the town costumes was gorgeous. There was knights an' ladies, Uncle Sam, John Bull, hoboes, an' some av the women was iligant in the court dresses av a past age. While Mary was partnered wid Sandy, Mrs. Douglas an' John Langton, as a hard-luck couple was a scream. Mrs. Douglas had got Mary togged up in full Highland costume—an' ye'll admit there's no uniform in the world can compare wid the kilties—iverywan stared in wonder, an' there was no doubt in the minds av annywan who wud win the first prize fer costume, whin Sandy an' Mary stepped out on the floor, arm in arm, in all the glory av the Douglas Clan tartans an' plaids. Sandy was an heroic figure as he towered above the ithers an' he wud only have needed to carry a big battle axe over his shoulder to make wan picture him as a Highland Chief about to head a border raid on the Lowlanders. But if Sandy drew the eyes av the crowd, especially the women, they all fairly gasped at the sight av Mary wid her red cheeks an' sparklin' eyes an' the Douglas bonnet perched at a saucy angle on her head, a black velvet jacket embroidered wid gold an' silver braid, the kilts an' silver buckled shoes. Sandy an' her made a couple that anny clan wud have been proud to own. The dance committee formed up a line av couples wid Sandy an' Mary at the head follered be John Langton an' Mrs. Douglas, Mr. an' Mrs. Dubois, Joe an' me, an' wid the ithir couples that follered it reaching all around the big floor. We made a jolly crowd as we paraded aroun' the room to the music av the band playin' the grand march.

"Whin that was over the caller off mounted the platform, the fiddles started to play an' soon the whole floor was a-swhirl wid as mixed couples as ye iver did see. Patrick an' Bridget Riley was a whole show in thim-silves. John Tarvey still had the scare crow suit an' the way he swung his partner around had the long tails av his cutaway coat flappin' in iverywan's eyes. Above all the noise ye cud hear the thump av Barney's timber toe kapin' time to the music. It's a pity, Slim, that they had no movies in thim days to take a picture av it wid the music av the fiddles an' the hoarse voice av the caller-off goin' wid it. The hardy generation that hewed their homes out in the forests av thim days, an' the generation that follered thim, have all passed on, an' wid thim wint all the kindly thought fer wan anither that made life a joy av livin'. I sometimes think they were lucky that they did not live whin there is so much distress, wars an' rumors av' wars, to disturb the peace av their lives."

"You're right, Terry. The way nations are pilin' up armaments an' headin' fer war doesn't make the future appear any too pleasant."

"Well, to return to the dance. Sandy an' Mary of course got the first prize fer costume an' two av the town couples got the ithir prizes. It was the wee, sma' hours av the mornin' afore the last av the young papple finally departed. An' so ended a day that had more experiences crowded into it than anny ithir wan that I can remimber."

### ALL EYES TURN

(Continued from page 565)

Member Alternate

#### International Association of Electrical Inspectors

W. J. Mahan, Electrical Inspector, City Hall, New Haven, Conn. J. S. Zebley, Chief Electrical Inspector, Rm. 11, District Bldg., Washington, D. C.

#### Member

F. N. M. Squires, New York Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York, N. Y.  
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J. E. Wise, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, State Office Bldg., Madison, Wis.  
F. D. Weber, Oregon Insurance Rating Bureau, P. O. Box 70, Portland, Ore.  
R. H. Manahan, Chief of Electrical Division, City Hall, Los Angeles, Calif.  
N. E. Cannady, State Electrical Inspector, State Insurance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

#### National Board of Fire Underwriters

Clarence Goldsmith, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 222 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.  
George L. Swan, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York, N. Y.  
J. H. Arnold, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York, N. Y.  
Louis A. Vincent, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York, N. Y.

#### National Electrical Contractors Association

Allan Coggeshall, Hatzel & Buehler, Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.  
T. H. Joseph, E-J Electric Installation Co., 227 E. 45th St., New York, N. Y.  
H. B. Frazer, H. B. Frazer & Co., 250 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
John H. Kuehne, Kuehne Electric Co., 520 Lightner Bldg., Detroit, Mich.  
W. L. Fowler, Fowler Electric Co., 314 Second Ave., S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
L. T. Souder, 746 Sixth St., Washington, D. C.  
D. B. Clayton, Mill & Mine Construction Co., 2033 N. Fourth St., Birmingham, Ala.

George Andrae, Herman Andrae Electrical Co., 2110 W. Clybourn Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

#### National Electrical Manufacturers Association

L. F. Adams, General Electric Co., 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y.  
A. E. Pringle, II, Pringle Electric Mfg. Co., 1906 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
H. G. Knoderer, General Electric Co., 1285 Boston Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.  
H. J. Mauger, Edison General Electric Appliances Co., 5600 W. Taylor Ave., Chicago, Ill.

#### Alternate

C. A. Ward, Chief Electrical Inspector, City Hall, Paterson, N. J.  
E. J. Stewart, Kansas Inspection Bureau, 701 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.  
S. R. Todd, Electrical Inspector, Rm. 606, City Hall, Chicago, Ill.  
L. W. Going, Chief Electrical Inspector, City Hall, Portland, Ore.  
B. C. Hill, Superintendent of Electrical Department, City Hall, Oakland, Calif.  
J. G. Fisher, Mississippi State Rating Bureau, Standard Life Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

J. H. Arnold, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York, N. Y.  
Louis A. Vincent, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York, N. Y.

T. H. Joseph, E-J Electric Installation Co., 227 E. 45th St., New York, N. Y.  
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W. L. Fowler, Fowler Electric Co., 314 Second Ave., S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
L. T. Souder, 746 Sixth St., Washington, D. C.  
D. B. Clayton, Mill & Mine Construction Co., 2033 N. Fourth St., Birmingham, Ala.

George Andrae, Herman Andrae Electrical Co., 2110 W. Clybourn Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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C. A. Bates, Bryant Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.  
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#### Stock Fire Insurance Inspection Bureaus

K. W. Adkins, Missouri Inspection Bureau, 1330 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.  
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A. H. Schirmer, Bell Telephone Laboratories, 463 West St., New York, N. Y.

#### Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

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R. B. Shepard, Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 161 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.  
M. M. Brandon, Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 161 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.  
W. R. Rilling, Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.



## SPECIAL MEMBERSHIPS

## Special Membership on Article 250

## Member

## Alternate

## American Waterworks Association

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## Special Membership on Article 610

## Electric Overhead Crane Institute

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Lewis Price, Shepard Niles Crane & Hoist Corp., Mountour Falls, N. Y.

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## Association of Fire Alarm Industry

W. J. Smith, Vice President, Edwards & Co., Norwalk, Conn.

## Telegraph Group

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## Special Membership on Article 810

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## Institute of Radio Engineers

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## Radio Manufacturers Association

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David Grimes, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.

## United States Conference of Mayors

J. D. Lynett, Chief Electrical Inspector, Dept. of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity, Municipal Bldg., New York, N. Y.

C. S. Whitaker, City Electrician, City Hall, Durham, N. C.

Dewey L. Johnson, Superintendent of Electrical Affairs, City Hall, Atlanta, Ga.

## Member

## Alternate

W. A. Haig, Chief Electrical Inspector, 508 City Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. A. Ward, Chief Electrical Inspector, City Hall, Paterson, N. J.

R. W. Wiley, Chief, Department of Electricity, City Hall, San Francisco, Calif.

F. G. Camus, Chief Electrical Inspector, City Hall, Shreveport, La.

R. B. Ward, Chief Electrical Inspector, City Hall, Newark, N. J.

William D. Guion, Commissioner of Building & Smoke, City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

## HANDS ACROSS THE EDITORIAL DESK

(Continued from page 574)

But we admire the man who can find more original ways of lending emphasis to his remarks in print. Nor do we like to have you making derogatory remarks about other members of the union, other locals, or labor officials. Your remarks may be justified. You may enjoy getting it off your chest. But the effect is bad on many of the readers of the JOURNAL. Therefore, we say, fight it out in the alley, not in print. Even when you write a joke or poem, be careful that it does not hurt the feelings of someone more sensitive than you. These remarks are based on much experience, and we might also say that many a harsh word has boomeranged back to hit the fellow that wrote it. Think of yourself as a correspondent for a big national magazine—which you are—and don't let your mind be occupied with petty grievances.

When a local finds itself a good press secretary it generally keeps him in that capacity as long as he is willing to serve. Many of the regulars hold other offices in the locals, but they keep up their work as correspondents because the exercise of a creative talent is its own reward. What we mean to say is, they write because they enjoy it; and they take pride in improving themselves in this side line. There are press secretaries now serving who have represented their locals in the pages of this magazine for 15 or 20 years continuously. If one of the veterans transfers to another local he is welcomed as a person of consequence and if the press secretary job is vacant, he will be urged to accept it.

## HOW TO BE A STAR REPORTER

We have star reporters by the score—men who have stepped forward from the ranks to develop their latent ability for news gathering and writing. Because of their knowledge of the electrical industry and of the union, they are the most valuable staff of writers this publication could employ. We don't pay them a cent, but they step right out at their own time and expense, to bring us the story that we couldn't get without them, complete

with facts and figures, sometimes with pictures.

Some of these men make special trips to look over big construction jobs in their vicinity, interview the superintendent on the job, getting all the details of the electrical construction. They carry their own cameras and take pictures especially for this magazine. Others study events of national importance happening in their vicinity and write them up for us from the labor angle. They take notes at meeting and write us reports. They study newspapers, magazines and books, giving us the benefit of what they learn. They have a wide acquaintance in the local as well as on the job. When there's an out-of-town Brother visiting they get his name and put it in the JOURNAL. They write about getting better attendance at meetings, successful means of keeping members in good standing, curing the unemployment situation, preventing accidents, saving lives, fostering good will among the local's membership, extending organization.

Anything that affects the local's welfare is news, from a national law to a local picnic. The only tools a reporter really needs are a five-cent note book, a sharp pencil, and a "nose for news." The star reporter is constantly acting on hunches. He investigates to find out whether the hunches are correct. If he's right, he's got a story. If he's wrong he finds out why—and maybe that's a bigger story. If you carry a notebook and get the habit of taking notes, it helps make sure you will get the facts correctly. Don't hesitate to ask questions. Usually you'll be received in a friendly way. To mention you are looking for a story for a national labor publication may get you thrown out of some places, but usually it smooths the way like magic.

When you have the facts, figures, names, and have drawn your conclusions, to write it down is not so difficult. You may not be able to acquire a distinctive style right off the bat, but you can set it down simply, straightforwardly—

## AND CONCISELY.

We're glad that the JOURNAL gets so much material each month because that's what makes it so interesting, to us girls in the office as well as to the readers. But it sometimes happens we are so jam-packed full we have to leave out contributions the Editor would really like to use. The printers have a saying, "Type is not made of rubber." We have just a certain number of pages and we can pack them just so full. The sad part is, we can't tell in advance how much contributed material we will have for a certain number. About the twenty-fifth of each month it starts coming in fast and furiously.

What makes it tough is that the copy is on many different sizes of paper, some type-written, some not, big handwriting or small, generous spacing or stingy. Until it is actually set up in type we can only guess how much we have. Certainly, we make a habit of pruning out non-essentials as we go along. When a correspondent uses a paragraph to take his pen in hand and another paragraph at the end to put it down, that's pretty non-essential. When a letter is much too long, we trim it down. The Editor has suggested a limit of 500 words per letter—not rigidly enforced when correspondents turn in work so good and so important to the Brotherhood as some of these boys do. You may have a picture of us slashing away with a blue pencil in wicked glee. It's actually a nerve-lacerating job to trim down because we have to do it without ruining the sense or continuity.

## I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

**\$9.00**



If you'd do it yourself we'd be so grateful.

It sometimes happens that the magazine is a great deal too big for its pages after the type is set up, and the situation is so horrendous we would rather keep the curtain drawn, but that is why Brother Hoozies' article was held over for a month and some of you gents in the Correspondence found that the bright quips you had polished so lovingly had been nipped off short. You were mad or hurt, and we were sorry, but that's what the Editor means by "pressure on our columns."

We are also getting an increasing number of photographs and drawings. Correspondents go to much trouble to secure press photographs of such subjects as construction jobs, dams, high line towers, power plants, electric shops, apparatus, electric signs, switchboards and skyscrapers. The snapshotter is busy, too, with his own camera taking local union groups, personalities and activities. Priceless old photographs from the albums of veterans have enriched our pages. Unfortunately for us, because we appreciate these contributions so much, not all of them can be used. Some of the pictures are not clear enough to reproduce; others, let's say frankly, of not sufficient general interest to merit the space. Sometimes we just have too many pictures at one time and have to pick out the best and return the rest.

Please do not send negatives with the request that we make prints or enlargements. Send your own prints, glossy pre-

ferred, and have your enlargements made if you think advisable. Glossy prints are preferred because the detail is sharper and will reproduce better; also the prints can be retouched by an artist, if necessary, before being made into cuts.

Descriptive copy should accompany the picture, either in a letter mailed at the same time, or cutlines clipped directly to the picture. Postal regulations bar sending a letter to the Editor in a mailing folder with picture, unless you pay first class postage. This does not apply to cutlines clipped to the picture or written on the back of it. More than once we have had to delay publication of a picture waiting for the copy to arrive. If photographs are so large they must be rolled, use a cardboard mailing tube to make sure they'll arrive in good condition. Sender's address should be somewhere on the package. Pictures will be returned if you request it; otherwise they go into our files.

Those irreplaceable old photographs that add so much interest to the magazine are always handled with the greatest of care and returned intact.

When we have so many pictures of local union activities that we can't allow the space of expenditure for separate cuts, we sometimes combine them into a layout. This necessitates trimming and mounting the pictures. If you specifically request that your pictures not be used in a layout we won't do it, but it may mean they will have to be left out entirely.

We particularly like the way one press secretary handles the photographic news of his local. One of the members is an excellent amateur photographer. He's always on hand for the picnic, parade or shindig. Each month the press secretary sends us several glossy prints, large and clear enough to reproduce well. Each is carefully ticketed with its cutline. The photographer has a gift for catching the sprightly human interest shots that everyone can enjoy. The Editor selects one or two pictures and we return the rest. Everybody's happy.

The illustration that has a definite attention, entertainment or explanatory value, is welcome in our pages. The contributor who sends good pictures with a good story is a gift from heaven to the JOURNAL—particularly if he realizes that we on the magazine have a job that isn't always clear sailing, and gives us permission to "Handle it the best you can." Often he is rewarded by "breaking into the front" of the magazine.

We'll summarize the rules for sending pictures so that you can clip them out for your notebook or desk, along with the rules for copy.

### RULES FOR SENDING PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Send glossy prints. Don't send negatives or ask to have enlargements made.
2. Clear, sharp pictures are necessary for good reproduction.
3. Send descriptive copy at the same time as the picture.
4. If you wish pictures returned, this should be stated, together with return address.
5. Protect photographs from damage in mail, by cardboard tubes, photo folders, etc. Small prints may be enclosed in a letter.

Cartoons and drawings by members come in occasionally, too, that show a rich vein of humor in addition to considerable talent in drawing. (Some more than others!) We noticed that the drawing of the fellow "who never appreciated a ground, until he fell off the merry-go-round," was picked up and reproduced by another magazine. It was the work of the frolicsome pen of one of our Brothers. It's the critical eye of our Editor that must pass on the artistic merit of your drawing, but we'll say that for reproduction purposes we prefer to have them done in black ink on white cardboard. Don't use colors, don't draw in blue or green ink. Don't use pencil unless it is the very black, soft kind used by professional cartoonists.

In farewell, before we retire behind the scenes again, Edith and Doris wish to say how much we enjoy our acquaintance with the "contributory staff" of the JOURNAL. Don't let anything we have said discourage you; what we intend is to make it easier for you (and for us) to keep this magazine ever on the upward climb.

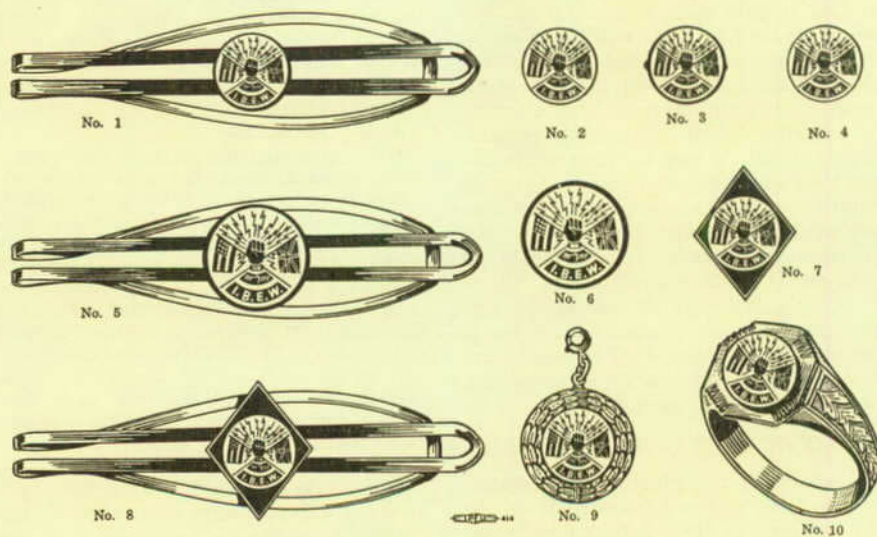
### PLACE OF DISTRIBUTION

(Continued from page 568)

age and preservation. In the case of fresh fruits and vegetables spoilage losses often run very high. The Federal Trade Commission has found it to run from 2½ per cent for potatoes and 5 per cent for onions to 24 per cent for peaches and cabbages.

From the above we see that the modern consumer, without being conscious of the fact, expects a great deal more for his dollar than the mere article which he buys. The study emphasizes the fact that

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in considering any price we must take into consideration the services as well as the goods which that price represents.

### FREE SERVICES GIVEN

The extensive offering of numerous free services is looked upon as a cost resulting from direct competition among dealers. Every merchant knows that in order to realize the same price as his competitor he must offer at least as many gratuitous services. The consumer may be willing to make some sacrifices in the form of free services, privileges and convenience, but not without inducement in the form of a lower purchase price.

In addition to changed consumer demands, direct competition, then, is seen to be a factor causing wide differentials between production costs and purchase prices.

Mildly poking fun at our dilemma when faced with the dual nature of competition, which on one hand tends naturally to lower prices and on the other to prevent them from being lowered, through the gratuitous offering of services, the study discusses our long history of endeavor, through anti-trust laws, chain store taxation and similar governmental regulation, to control competition and to protect the small, less efficient operator.

"For 50 years," the Twentieth Century Fund comments, "the effort to keep business units from becoming too powerful has been a cornerstone of our national policy, and for 50 years the success of business units in becoming big and powerful has been a cornerstone of our national pride."

[Editor's note: Please page Thurman Arnold.]

Among the various types of marketing costs attributable directly to active competition are the costs of advertising—efforts to stimulate demand, or even create it where it does not exist, and induce the prospective buyer to make one purchase rather than another. Of recent years there has been a great deal of duplication of advertising and sales effort, the manufacturer on a national scale and the retailer on a strictly local basis, both feeling the need to press their product upon the public. Advertising costs, on the whole, however, were found to be a smaller item in the consumer's dollar than is commonly believed.

There was one fact discovered, though, in regard to advertising. Well advertised merchandise frequently commands a higher retail price than a similar non-advertised item of equally good or even better quality. The customer, either through ignorance or because he experiences a psychological satisfaction in purchasing the well-known article, will pay a higher price to procure it. Consequently the retailer is able to obtain a higher mark-up.

Distributor inefficiency, poor planning, poor management, bad pricing policies, ill-trained personnel, ignorance of specific costs, and a common over-zealousness to obtain a large volume of trade, resulting in increased selling costs to obtain small orders and unprofitable customers, lack of proper inventory control and undue credit losses are other prevalent causes of excessive price spreads.

With all their criticisms of our modern distribution system, the authors of the study repeatedly point out that there is no evidence that our distribution process is either more wasteful or inefficient today than is our system of production. Still distribution costs are too high.

If distribution costs are excessive in relation to production costs, the first conclusion which the observer is likely to draw is that the profits of distribution must be very great. If it costs nearly one and one-half times as

much to get the finished article from the site of its production to its ultimate user as it does to produce it, someone along the line must be making a tremendous profit.

Actually, Twentieth Century found, the total distribution profits of retailers, wholesalers, jobbers and other intermediate handlers combined amounted to less than 3 per cent of the value of all our trade. Retailers and intermediate dealers alike run their businesses nip and tuck all the time. The complete elimination of their profits would make but slight difference in market prices.

Where, then, does the money go?

Of the total \$65.6 billions of sales to ultimate consumers in 1929, \$27.1 billions or 41 per cent represented the production costs. The remaining \$38.5 billions went for wages and salaries, rents, transportation, warehousing, breaking bulk, re-packaging, delivery, light, fuel, supplies, taxes, interest and miscellaneous operating and handling costs.

The only way to bring market prices more closely in line with production costs, the study declares, is to reduce the operating expenses of distribution.

Over half of all distribution operating expenses go for wages and salaries. But these are already low and we must look elsewhere

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for economies, the study indicates. The final chapter of the book is written by the institute's committee on distribution of which Willard L. Thorp is chairman. It sets forth a program of practical proposals for reform, including among other things improved consumer knowledge through governmental dissemination of information needed for efficient buying, standardized informational labeling as to the quality of products, retail pricing systems based on the value of services as well as goods offered, and the extension of con-

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Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
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Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
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sumers' cooperatives and group purchasing agencies.

Along the line of improving efficiency among distributors the committee recommended governmental research to develop improved methods of cost analysis and accounting and prompt publication of distribution cost statistics. It also recommended various educational and student-training programs in the field of distribution.

The committee also made suggestions as to governmental regulation of competition. It urged the repeal of laws tending to aid special groups without regard for public interest, the elimination of interstate trade barriers, and the prevention of private monopolies and price-fixing.

While the concluding chapter, containing the above program for reform, is written by the committee on distribution, the remainder of the book, comprising factual findings and a very careful analysis of distribution problems, was prepared by Paul W. Stewart and J. Frederic Dewhurst, with the assistance of Louise Field.

### ELECTRICIANS ON THE JOB

(Continued from page 566)

consideration the percentage should not be over 55 per cent of the conduit area to allow safe margin for pulling in and withdrawal of wire. This proposal will reduce the flexibility of the conduit system.

#### Proposal No. 6—

Recognition of service cable of the covered neutral type for general indoor use.

**Definition:** This means an extension of Proposal No. 1 to permit the use of covered neutral cables now approved for services in range circuits and interior feeders.

**Answer:** We fear that there is not sufficient mechanical protection. We do not believe that standards should be lowered in any way. We feel that it being exposed, it will be easily tampered with.

#### Proposal No. 7—

Removal of requirements for mandatory use of rigid conduit in theatres, elevators and hazardous locations and of metal-clad wiring in garages.

**Definition:** This means changing existing restrictions to permit other wiring systems to be used in these areas.

**Answer:** We say these standards should be maintained in the protection of public interest and the remainder of the electrical installations should be advanced to this code instead of lowering of standards, as protection is just as important in a home or store as in a theatre or elevator.

#### Proposal No. 8—

Deletion of rule requiring conduit to be shipped in 10 foot lengths.

**Definition:** This means that conduit could be shipped in longer or shorter lengths.

**Answer:** We say longer conduit will be harder to handle and the standard as now used should be continued.

W. D. WALKER,  
GEORGE B. ACKER,  
W. C. JOHNSON,

Committee on Code Changes.

### UNIONS AS SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

(Continued from page 567)

are helping to sell our products. That's what we got out of playing ball with them."

#### FAIR COMPETITIVE BASIS

Managers responsible for schedules of production are gratified when wages and payrolls are stabilized by union agreement. They are also gratified that their competitors who also are dealing with the union cannot take advantage by cutting payrolls and increasing hours of work. The fact is that enlightened managers find that where union conditions exist, management is forced to compete on a basis of improvement of product, of distribution methods and price schedules, and of fully meeting the whims and demands of the consumer rather than on the questionable, unhumanitarian basis of wage-cutting and worker exploitation. When the union insists that the worker shall have a living wage, unions are simply insisting that the worker shall have in dollars and cents the wherewithal to buy back part of the goods the workers produced, thus keeping the wheels of industry turning. Workers demand that goods shall be produced under sanitary conditions and in quality so that consumers may be assured when they buy union made products that they receive a standardized, reliable article, and not shoddy.

Members of the electrical construction branch of the great electrical industry are aware of the remarkable importance that this segment of the industry has accumulated during the last few years. We have become aware that the function of this branch of the industry has created doorways through which products can pass from them to the consumer. With the union organization of the electric utilities and electrical manufacturing, the electrical construction branch has moved into closer relationship to the industry as a whole, with a more assured and stabilized function to perform. This could not have been possible without union organization.

This new-found power, of course, brings added responsibility and added problems. Historically, it merely means the extension of cooperative relationships between employers and the union, but there are those who question this extension as a possible violation of mythical laws, and you and I know that one of the things that will have to be determined exactly is the line between sound cooperative relations and coercion either implied or actual. We are confident that in our industry through the habitual process over a period of 30 years, we have followed the right techniques and standards of cooperation in the main, and have bogged down into questionable relationships very little if at all.

You find that I am speaking today with a hopeful emphasis. This does not mean that I am unaware of the great problems that face this great industry. We still have much to learn about the economics of the construction industry. We still have much to learn and to do about the integration of public works and private industry.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, for example, has never forcefully opposed the introduction of labor-saving machinery in the building field. Neither has it lessened its efficiency on the job. But there has been a tremendous shrinkage in job opportunity in the building industry. No exact figures are available, but our RESEARCH DEPARTMENT indicates that there may be a shrinkage of 33 1/3 per cent in job opportunity. The wage bill, at the same time, has fallen rapidly in residence construction. The latest figures indicate that the labor bill rests somewhere between 33 per cent and 38 per cent. It used to be 50 per cent. Wages are now stabilized in the building trades. There has been no marked increase. Last year electrical workers averaged about \$1,500 per year when they were 71 per cent employed. No blanket cut in this precarious wage income would likely do the country much good. The same question was fought over recently in the railroad industry, but the wage committee appointed by the President ruled against wage cuts.

The question of apprenticeships and the supposed shortage of skilled mechanics is now being faced by a national committee on apprentice training under the aegis of the United States Department of Labor. We are all at a disadvantage because there are no figures in this field. Deductions made by certain employers from census figures are certainly not accurate. They do not take into consideration the shrinkage of job opportunity, and they are used to set up a hue and cry that at such and such a date there will be no building mechanics in the field. This whole problem should be faced, but it should be faced on a rational basis. We should all remember that skill is the essence of building construction, and there must be a preservation of building techniques. Many contractors feel that the WPA has been a menace in this direction and has erected many difficulties toward maintaining techniques and skills.

Finally, we should remember there is no central agency for the building construction industry. It is wideflung, and is an industry largely localized, and often of warring, competitive parts. It is also bound by custom and tradition, and there is suspicion often, not only between labor and employers but between employers themselves. Fortunately, this condition is lessening, and I honestly believe we are moving into a position where we can make great progress in this industry. I believe as time goes on, we shall perhaps develop between the union section of the N. E. C. A. and the I. B. E. W. ways and means of increasing our legitimate cooperative relations.

I say to you in conclusion, let us not be content with the opportunities that perchance pass our way. Let us be creative. Let us be constructive. Let us build for the future of the industry, a program of procedures that will not be contributory to the advantages of the employer alone—that will not be contributory to the advantage of labor alone—not be contributory to manufacturers, utilities, etc.—as individual groups, but that will establish benefits accruing to all parts and portions of the industry, thus rendering to the public that type of permanently appreciated service that can only result from practices following with due consideration for the inherent rights of all, proper respect for regulation prescribed in the protection of law-abiding members of every community into which our unexcelled service extends.

At any rate, may I express again my pleasure at being here and assurance of the willingness of the union to do its share.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM SEPTEMBER 12 TO OCTOBER 10, 1939

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	160549 161769	B-9	401624 401654	59	584587 584595	116	37394	197	437087 437107
B-1	83145 83250	B-9	B-523191 523535	60	380320 380328	117	741441 741470	200	242176 242250
B-1	B 244630 244879	B-9	418838 418843	60	983534 983648	121	245522	B-202	80536 80815
B-1	387009 387080	B-9	203251 203695	B-65	3787 3788	121	877831 877943	B-202	B 275601 275623
B-1	555001 555651	B-9	481092 481500	B-65	B 336953 336979	122	22920 22929	B-202	323529 323554
B-1	B 607941 608238	10	91202 91222	B-65	931349 931360	122	44982 44987	B-202	B 698212 698250
B-1	863995 864000	12	747622 747636	B-65	986412 986590	122	108019 108182	B-202	B 788251 788397
B-1	947066 947090	16	313974 313976	B-66	B 290366 290369	125	143276 143280	B-202	943533 943699
B-1	986101 986120	16	974761 974883	B-66	390448 390474	125	192119 192133	205	246262
B-3	AJ 5903 5924	B-17	3921 4580	B-66	B 589821 589966	125	672377 672400	205	992087 992107
B-3	AJ 6001 6002	B-17	337082 337083	B-66	698241 698790	125	960846 961790	B-206	B 321611 321620
B-3	AJ 15926 19338	B-17	B-452568 452583	B-66	872001 872037	127	823217 823222	207	688247 688249
B-3	AJ 19401 19462	B-18	99120 99940	67	368467 368500	129	662598 662601	208	47560 47576
B-3	AJ 19601 19624	B-18	B 137496 137510	68	148523 148539	129	902959 902984	208	452996 452998
B-3	AJ 19801 19860	B-18	398665 398784	68	821794 821853	131	39259	209	191532 191546
B-3	AJ 20001 20108	B-18	B 592267 592500	69	413173 413179	131	817899 818004	210	789423 789586
B-3	AJ 20201 20275	B-18	951826 951900	70	273370 273466	133	401853 401873	211	135661 135720
B-3	AJ 20401 20403	B-18	B 810001 810215	70	378820 378834	B-134	87147 87150	211	659201 659230
B-3	AJ 20601 20633	B-18	970201 970202	72	202718	B-134	89251 90000	213	131324 131335
B-3	4Ap 726 800	B-25	203561 203571	72	627160 627177	B-134	90001 90750	213	251703 252000
B-3	4Ap 882 956	B-25	209151 209165	B-73	69953 70153	B-134	90751 91500	213	644629 644707
B-3	4Ap 1008 1043	B-25	921801 921851	B-73	116829 116874	B-134	91501 92250	213	645182 645227
B-3	4Ap 1227 1249	26	125 130	B-73	418279 418284	B-134	B 152873 153000	213	977251 977272
B-3	4Ap 1401 1422	26	888868 889197	76	485781 485895	B-134	640932 641250	214	131491 131500
B-3	4Ap 1601 1612	26	907658 907686	B-77	B 127149 127155	B-134	645305 645750	214	782967 782976
B-3	D 1 40	26	926420 926423	B-77	383713 383738	B-134	718414 718500	215	389074 389100
B-3	DBM 930 966	26	75844 75846	B-77	B 701262 701453	B-134	954898 955500	215	755701 755703
B-3	DBM 1021 1039	26	766591 766684	B-77	B 703621 704040	B-134	955766 956250	217	549926 549935
B-3	DBM 1202 1208	27	185921 185930	B-77	922352 922359	135	216382 216398	222	109442 109447
B-3	DBM 1601	B-28	129652 129658	B-77	995124 996983	136	24708 24750	223	662717 662766
B-3	F 171 173	B-28	729605 729900	B-78	B 344274 344361	136	134251 134352	224	615294 615336
B-3	H 2398 2400	B-28	770701 770711	B-78	B 293434 293438	136	212775	225	88259 88265
B-3	H 2459 2498	B-28	927575 927728	B-79	205469 205470	136	604345 604428	225	391330 391350
B-3	H 2601 2613	30	398460 398468	B-79	B 259665 259676	B-138	279454 279520	226	807338 807387
B-3	H 3001 3044	31	252314	B-79	B 809291 809389	B-138	B 286286 286290	B-227	B 341761 341770
B-3	H 3201 3203	32	244507	B-79	861911 861964	139	568741 568765	229	63934 63935
B-3	I 3954 4000	32	769616 769689	81	70578 70579	143	619762 619769	229	608421 608434
B-3	I 4054 4200	34	40117 40118	81	733696 733792	145	105570 105588	230	285285
B-3	I 4250 4379	34	96356 96491	82	48341	145	196508 196643	230	847885 847982
B-3	I 4409 4526	34	984178 984287	82	76501 76521	145	251287 251372	231	224297 224298
B-3	I 4614 4700	35	7651 7656	82	796160 796200	146	312054 312059	231	438447 438469
B-3	I 4807 4855	35	15415 15750	B-83	81622 81750	146	750364 750394	B-232	B 302525 302530
B-3	I 5001 5007	35	128251 128841	B-83	81862 82408	146	770719 770788	B-232	937634 937664
B-3	I 5201 5271	35	780529 780748	B-83	100874 100953	150	576081 576089	B-234	343587 343604
B-3	I 5401 5445	36	22064	B-83	216001 217260	152	199452 199454	235	29251
B-3	I 5601 5714	36	B 273993	B-83	B 342364 342534	152	871366 871400	235	227691 227700
B-3	I Ap 187 200	36	B 720029 720046	B-83	386236 386250	153	292994 293181	236	488069 488078
B-3	I Ap 235 255	36	743873 743915	B-83	405751 405769	156	22564	237	165381 165402
B-3	OA 20349 20400	37	69631 69633	B-86	52689 52748	156	411252 411281	238	27987 27989
B-3	OA 20519 20536	37	64795 64817	B-86	B 115226	157	568153 568158	238	388454 388470
B-3	OA 20648 20710	37	77436 77590	B-86	B 227583 227588	157	837136 837154	240	520281 520319
B-3	OA 20981 21000	B-38	809711 809840	B-86	934674 934895	159	6117 6167	241	304646 304659
B-3	OA 21379 21410	B-38	137964 137993	B-87	231210 231217	B-160	208679 209143	243	119435 119452
B-3	OA 21601 21609	B-38	B 270311 270322	88	60438 60465	B-160	B-321432 321466	245	669261 669750
B-3	OA 21801 21816	B-38	B 599158 599250	90	7156 7157	B-160	574744	245	421176 421179
B-3	OA 22001 22057	B-38	B 846001 846053	90	931604 931707	B-160	945958 946344	247	400760 400765
B-3	W 1 16	B-38	902026 902058	B-91	757438 757443	161	105270 105277	251	389476 389492
B-3	XG 79411 79434	39	251827 251833	93	935584 935591	163	272428 272514	252	272307
B-3	BFQ 14706 14800	39	595670 595680	B-95	220471 220500	164	421720	252	520901 520961
B-3	BFQ 14861 15137	39	883002 883280	B-95	219001 219003	164	615751 616140	253	213496
B-3	BFQ 15201 15415	40	144937 144975	B-95	310737 310744	164	616501 616525	253	374950 374971
B-3	BFQ 15601 15626	40	184182 184183	96	18817	164	617831 618000	253	756691 756702
B-3	BLQ 3945 4000	40	202501 202955	96	213871 213872	164	55501 56560	254	381951 381954
B-3	BLQ 4477 4732	40	971981 972000	96	590607 590696	166	733321 733383	255	79459 79467
B-3	BLQ 4801 5049	41	97204 97226	99	47066 47071	166	914206 914220	256	395832 395850
B-3	BLQ 5201 5231	41	605773 606000	99	126980 126991	173	800557 800568	257	475127 475153
B-3	BLQ 5601 5604	41	834388 834406	99	874122 874248	175	294293	259	465229 465230
B-3	BMQ 7400 7600	41	833735 833898	100	581867 581871	175	841901 841977	259	786896 786926
B-3	BMQ 8246 8400	42	973796 973797	100	897249 897296	176	122529 122599	262	30561 30650
B-3	BMQ 8486 8688	B-43	865634 865738	101	128110 128113	176	417404 417441	262	46701 46743
B-3	BMQ 8842 8929	44	104637 104641	B-102	B 288009 288012	177	32251 32309	265	651457 651476
B-3	BMQ 9201 9265	46	86331 86690	B-102	585734 585750	177	70703 70959	267	512901 512903
B-3	BM 37133 37535	46	384671 384700	B-102	933751 933832	177	592771 592789	268	298841 298875
B-3	BSQ 963 1032	46	581946 581950	103	21879 21881	177	725897 726000	269	70881 70941
B-3	BSQ 1202 1228	B-48	66211 66477	103	135693 135701	B-180	B 274951 274954	270	101034 101037
B-3	BSQ 1601 1610	B-48	91761 91842	103	328915 329566	B-180	308913 308917	271	626651 626710
B-3	B 268 342	B-48	191901 191908	104	306156 306163	B-180	738407 738531	B-272	B 720912 720920
B-3	B 750 851	B-48	B 286306 286308	104	550159 550163	183	76931	275	32959 32968
B-3	B 1201 1203	B-50	B 614210 614342	104	876717 876750	183	415986 416025	275	756968 756998
4	414046 414056	B-50	B 166845 166856	B-105	B 283515	185	620627 620757	B-276	268468
5	577 581	B-50	256501 256550	B-105	B 291400 291411	185	197426 197440	B-276	B 292199 292200
5	71251 71549	B-50	692207 692250	B-105	468979 468985	186	784467 784474	B-276	674257 674344
5	911378 911900	B-52	B-560216 560332	106	448198 448203	190	498449 498482	B-276	B 864751 864764
6	405033 405035	B-52	782646 782826	106	732248 732286	191	200258 200275	277	209939 209946
6	988262 988535	B-52	867239 867588	107	111024 111156	191	254889 254890	277	425370 425377
7	14968 14973	B-53	B 279459 279460	107	167347 167349	193	21456 21605	277	880913 881250
7	205016 205018	B-53	B 696974 697029	108	67761 67956	194	197384 197731	278	29027 29030
7	918158 918275	B-53	829386 829488	108	105300 105308	194	142070 142175	278	126623 126630
8	185404 185849	54	351642 351664	108	622373 622476	194	112057 112366	280	747980 747984
8	418540 418549	55	936147 936160	B-110	82093 82300	194	568754 568757	281	79580 79612
8	626569 626589	B-56	B 307365 307379	B-110	101251 101683	195	12218 12317	284	663086 663109
8	798709 798757	B-56	767166 767187	B-110	B 700020 700112	195	147841 147844	284	198152 198154
8	990858 990860	B-57	B 136890 136897	B-110	896060 896250	B-196	71336 71410	B-288	52621 52623
B-9									



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
293	309744	309750	398	430832	430833	492	587859	587864	682	292876	292882
295	838404	838493	398	930767	930840	493	593455	593476	682	501556	501582
296	731736	731741	401	423839	423872	B-495	B 256294	258497	590	21268	21274
300	114301	114315	403	319211	319215	B-495	B 258496	258497	591	35321	35323
300	599551	599590	403	385003	385019	B-495	306748	306757	591	749161	749210
301	585251	585266	404	768350	768381	B-495	397401	397433	592	499147	499170
301	755503	755514	405	739446	739493	496	112523	112531	593	3443	3448
B-302	B 274311	274312	406	297151	297170	497	798791	798801	594	378276	378296
B-302	390823	390826	408	149539	149539	499	331857	331862	595	124663	124693
B-302	887067	887100	408	173024	173028	499	947514	947538	595	577097	577097
B-302	966938	966986	408	847258	847375	499	968650	968758	595	890281	890670
303	767169	767171	409	139582	139584	501	66239	66522	596	94471	94479
304	76187	76500	409	653795	653860	501	100248	100337	597	88906	88922
304	B 243461	243475	411	205717	205719	501	784158	784399	599	741693	741711
304	563187	563192	411	453838	453845	502	53890	53908	600	380501	380507
304	B 725112	725189	411	770148	770189	504	63266	63266	602	20897	20904
304	130201	130285	B-412	B 462516	462566	504	933628	933651	602	42448	42449
305	457339	457400	B-412	B 587694	587781	505	7055	7134	602	759344	759376
B-306	B 361037	361040	413	231015	231056	505	430453	430476	604	440573	440580
B-306	624314	624393	413	890942	890975	505	601664	601714	604	598281	598360
307	101520	101539	414	610760	610790	506	736018	736034	606	597151	597152
B-309	4177	4178	415	143947	143958	508	436779	436780	606	772207	772214
B-309	111426	111527	415	419621	419645	508	569676	569718	607	169032	169051
B-309	104251	104444	416	473635	473660	509	278385	278392	B-609	782280	782289
B-309	155878	157040	417	219792	219825	511	762744	762794	B-609	917110	917110
B-309	B 298835	298850	B-418	B 242935	242941	512	733911	733950	611	15953	16046
B-309	424317	424416	B-418	776631	776633	513	939881	939925	611	195396	195402
B-309	818815	819000	B-418	985199	985353	515	58637	58642	613	302978	302981
312	764584	764640	422	383487	383492	516	766291	766334	613	454150	454161
313	293771	293771	423	131123	131124	518	315342	315349	613	920442	920835
313	884341	884405	424	49520	49520	519	404189	404202	614	529461	529470
B-316	599851	599879	424	76863	76877	521	436544	436546	615	735521	735564
317	919291	919317	425	734497	734525	521	726526	726623	B-616	576790	576795
318	81964	81969	426	413812	413842	522	394728	394753	B-616	756753	756803
318	364348	364374	427	256195	256195	526	244166	244172	617	707085	707159
319	88116	88119	427	830717	830794	527	585192	585200	618	266251	266291
320	728426	728427	428	412137	412194	527	745102	745139	618	893925	894000
321	170983	170987	428	160527	160528	528	5438	5502	618	282692	282695
321	268699	268699	430	740803	740825	528	44667	44670	619	784737	784745
321	415713	415740	B-431	39438	39440	529	815738	815747	620	330627	330629
322	412580	412596	B-431	75012	75059	530	793616	793695	620	831062	831113
323	665702	665757	B-431	B 333842	333864	532	43889	43893	621	420488	420513
325	864224	864289	433	596853	596855	532	975188	975245	621	580657	580658
B-327	B 298533	298539	433	769220	769238	533	125719	125741	623	25549	25550
B-327	B 335515	335539	434	240855	240861	533	588760	588761	623	214225	214254
B-327	731405	731408	B-435	B 364731	364739	536	246154	246157	625	608026	608045
328	134811	134840	B-435	649623	649645	537	737759	737777	626	519730	519735
328	280662	280662	436	88575	88592	538	562162	562179	628	312341	312341
330	617251	617260	436	573786	573798	539	229979	229983	628	742027	742052
332	28605	28605	437	762104	762129	539	652274	652307	629	792926	792965
332	468877	468960	438	859027	859080	540	753948	753993	630	494689	494699
333	243886	243886	438	929265	929282	543	89394	89402	631	166389	166433
333	882479	882659	B-439	592794	592844	544	153679	153723	632	761518	761520
334	586056	586056	B-441	584843	584866	545	135301	135316	634	232121	232137
334	749741	749770	442	740299	740314	545	415191	415200	B-636	909587	909608
335	104156	104169	442	909772	909868	546	112859	112876	637	288209	288227
337	734140	734148	443	96090	96101	546	588162	588163	637	212973	213016
338	168921	168923	443	216585	216585	547	132307	132327	B-640	15268	15290
338	778776	778790	444	60127	60127	547	614865	614873	B-640	347184	347222
339	308167	308228	444	665928	665950	549	11928	11928	B-640	585791	585803
340	582789	582809	445	270612	270619	549	580321	580466	643	257037	257048
340	686630	686795	445	736283	736314	550	412103	412103	643	948119	948146
342	211689	211690	B-446	123449	123474	550	422826	422840	644	374109	374160
343	40893	40894	B-446	250742	250757	551	16969	16970	B-645	B 231627	231630
343	253122	253143	447	B 323106	323106	552	206871	206890	B-645	B 320129	320146
B-344	845224	845243	447	B 337204	337205	B-554	B 261146	261146	B-645	755411	755430
348	832654	832775	447	750626	750636	B-554	B 323410	323445	646	129621	129648
349	68535	69035	450	435225	435227	B-554	B 314986	315000	646	160236	160236
349	172786	172799	450	758804	758876	B-554	752113	752130	648	13695	13745
349	557870	557887	451	774379	774391	556	129001	129043	648	14615	14616
350	401871	401892	452	132613	132625	556	402900	402900	648	727325	727326
351	113011	113024	452	615153	615153	557	198030	198043	649	226160	226161
B-354	932282	932339	454	761762	761777	557	833382	833428	649	228001	228070
B-355	117301	117315	457	386903	386931	558	134449	134456	649	806976	807000
B-355	B 325801	325803	457	556427	556430	558	865465	865500	650	73503	73552
B-355	B 339601	339607	459	450606	450654	558	921001	921252	650	281692	281694
B-355	600151	600167	459	917446	917545	559	385692	385715	651	239663	239689
358	54305	54402	461	970184	970208	561	423761	423764	654	592537	592539
358	278899	278899	B-465	B 275880	275889	561	588173	588394	654	873164	873229
358	305793	305845	B-465	B 618652	619007	562	421990	422012	654	961139	961188
361	727905	727923	B-465	702710	702870	564	229753	229767	B-657	404677	404699
365	438470	438472	466	919595	919676	B-566	393959	393963	B-659	85624	86063
365	930016	930054	467	599251	599276	B-566	555522	555539	B-659	389479	389491
366	744415	744440	467	764801	764812	567	621456	621518	B-659	780836	780898
B-369	102900	103094	470	397119	397146	568	296661	296690	660	422116	422120
B-369	203520	203524	471	764779	764816	B-569	B 275769	275772	660	755848	755864
B-369	B 253256	253261	472	134701	134712	B-569	413081	413081	660	764179	764219
370	525224	525228	472	615766	615769	B-569	819612	819805	661	374425	374437
371	771372	771378	473	408092	408100	B-569	939326	939328	B-663	186608	186611
373	3778	3781	474	196605	196772	570	B 271816	271817	B-663	B 251330	251340
B-374	79754	79769	474	B 290483	290483	570	422541	422560	B-663	254251	254381
377	913647	913659	474	B 341126	341149	571	53119	53119	B-663	629234	629250
377	921939	921978	474	570206	570208	571	950658	950667	664	586392	586474
378	783263	783274	475	134413	134435	572	20279	20289	669	89783	89784
379	824715	824736	B-476	B 257974	257987	572	423513	423514	669	883606	883644
380	908011	908036	B-476	855833	855852	573	56543	56555	670	776999	777000
382	203033	203033	B-477	990937	991011	574	28428	28429	671	337180	337223
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
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B-749	B 496212 496281	B-841	939390 939401	B-949	382396 382417	B-1072	970873 970898	B-1072	1020-322271-275.
B-749	970202 970431	B-842	727582 727596	B-949	328739 328743	B-1074	D 306729 306740	B-1074	1027-333655-656, 658, 660.
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754	129916 129927	B-844	629907 629964	B-955	B 293481 293490	B-1080	B 5323	B-1080	1054-801694.
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757	771910 771941	B-844	741129 741165	B-957	B 72139 72155	B-1080	B 841501 841505	B-1080	1123-776372.
757	845709 845729	B-846	386638 386647	B-957	B 637714 637755	B-1083	B 252871 252873	B-1083	1128-301612.
758	544282 544319	B-846	909289 909425	B-958	292940 292943	B-1083	B 777890 777968		
.61	753324 753363	B-847	393046 393047	B-960	511651 511656	B-1086	982602 982628		
762	403397 403410	B-847	859758 859828	B-963	B 298505 298506	B-1088	B 253712 253714		
B-763	B 246968	B-849	437636	B-963	314198 314209	B-1088	B 621593 621750		
B-763	250144 250146	B-849	765483 765551	B-964	207777 207814	B-1088	B 824251 824271		
B-763	B 301757 301769	B-850	32823 32824	B-965	B 291399 291405	B-1089	B 549572 549623		
B-763	797615 797675	B-850	89692 89719	B-965	429219 429224	B-1089	421632 421648		
764	921411 921450	B-851	744656 744664	B-965	B 707951 708000	B-1092	B 278850 278856		
765	299334 299355	B-851	950465 950474	B-965	742238 742347	B-1092	363554 363576		
765	720403 720482	B-852	445536 445537	B-965	B 812251 812464	B-1094	B 64044 64046		
.66	130807 130811	B-852	587551 587555	B-968	611324 611330	B-1094	R 116952 116961		
768	74331 74388	B-854	765736 765781	B-969	414562 414588	B-1095	866398 866438		
768	315070	B-854	70379 70412	B-970	377783 377792	B-1096	B 64938		
B-773	391759 391797	B-855	1574 1595	B-972	607589 607599	B-1097	B 279722		
774	77776	B-855	154572 154650	B-975	424004 424030	B-1097	B 484697 484703		
774	554193 554250	B-855	247573	B-975	582558 582564	B-1098	B 824041 824048		
774	231751 231756	B-857	734755 734762	B-979	B 276629 276630	B-1098	366231 366240		
775	160830	B-859	771772 771873	B-979	530342 530352	B-1102	B 503799 503901		
775	848813 848837	B-860	84733 84748	B-980	B 257154	B-1104	B 68651 68743		
776	296272 296274	B-861	170812 170813	B-980	432512 432516	B-1104	B 770723 771000		
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779	170625 170642	B-861	860326 860385	B-981	B 277862 277869	B-1105	178992 179003		
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B-785	91722 91750	B-873	164210 164213	B-991	93031 93042	B-1116	B 705771 705855		
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786	426122 426126	B-874	115201 115206	B-992	B 310669 310711	B-1120	B 997 998		
786	721339 721392	B-874	527389 527400	B-994	B 557226 557850	B-1120	832390 832401		
787	102085 102095	B-875	114001	B-995	737326 737376	B-1122	601651 601653		
788	130509 130531	B-875	511187 511200	B-996	100867 100877	B-1123	776373 776430		
788	591472	B-877	85560 85572	B-998	78805 78894	B-1125	B 258399		
789	793947 793953	B-881	34501 34520	B-998	B 300076	B-1125	B 752147 752167		
790	364391 364403	B-881	164225 164250	B-999	B 292752 292769	B-1126	B 317944 317975		
.91	297883 297887	B-882	758123 758135	B-1000	B 71218 71224	B-1128	B 301614		
.91	574343 574459	B-885	30795 30797	B-1000	B 813450 813843	B-1128	B 339192 339253		
.92	795866 795885	B-885	109569 109609	B-1001	B 261423 261434	B-1129	B 310337 310358		
798	229664 229665	B-887	30751 30775	B-1002	180848 180936	B-1131	492842 492849		
798	435296 435317	B-887	722161 722250	B-1002	194439 194442	B-1132	B 342700 342736		
799	770428 770445	B-888	509379 509393	B-1002	B 251837 251839	B-1134	B 319249 319260		
800	365164 365209	B-889	161343 161352	B-1005	946636 946723	B-1135	270498 270526		
B-802	522791 522797	B-889	468326 468328	B-1005	B 94501 94563	B-1137	B 304550 304551		
B-803	B 243039 243041	B-889	848657 848820	B-1005	B 825001 825352	B-1137	B 344482 344524		
B-803	B 338281 338336	B-893	800866 800876	B-1007	B 867001 867087	B-1141	77251 77320		
B-803	768932	B-897	171937 171941	B-1010	B 66153 66190	B-1141	151540 151686		
808	229428 229448	B-897	418141 418174	B-1010	B 695246 696133	B-1141	170200 170202		
808	303052 303070	B-898	420135 420149	B-1013	13981 14005	B-1141	443231 443250		
808	742583 742598	B-900	87364 87376	B-1015	B 478299 478351	B-1144	102890 102896		
812	100272 100274	B-902	736723 736753	B-1018	B 322096 322150	B-1147	133201 133290		
813	240716 240721	B-904	B 234011 234012	B-1019	B 339772 339816	B-1150	B-322821 322832		
813	308771 308839	B-904	B 287135 287139	B-1020	B 322248 322277	B-1151	129304 129318		
B-815	B 250931 250940	B-904	762989 763011	B-1022	B 513121 513143	B-1154	31019 31020		
B-815	380170 380178	B-905	379671 379677	B-1023	28095 28101	B-1154	717918 717937		
817	94068 94078	B-905	B 512657 512730	B-1024	47251 47256	B-1154	939634 939637		
817	900345 900703	B-907	B 258688 258693	B-1024	581189 581250	B-1156	103201 103209		
818	739036 739074	B-907	B 326726 326783	B-1025	771074 771078	B-1158	752401 752436		
819	396705 396716	B-907	396079 396102	B-1026	B 287088 287100	B-1161	B-339901 339908		
820	145066 145070	B-909	B 234652 234654	B-1026	B 721201 721219				
821	494963	B-909	783145 783175	B-1027	B 326601 326647				
822	924077 924142	B-910	298573 298575	B-1027	B 333657 333661				
823	399532 399553	B-910	386014 386034	B-1029	926724 926734				
824	760214 760228	B-912	602621 602680	B-1030	B 227155				
B-825	49432 49481	B-913	751834 751867	B-1030	B 185691 185710				
B-825	802124 802500	B-913	1032	B-1032	52222 52223				
B-825	833398 836173	B-913	761718	B-1032	160422 160456				
B-825	836251 836465	B-914	817202 817223	B-1032	767841 767842				
B-826	B 783522 783750	B-921	B 62061 62152	B-1035	B 332611				
B-826	B 842251 842457	B-921	B 804678 804750	B-1035	B 678445 678602				
B-826	B 35170 35173	B-921	B 838501 838727	B-1037	672600 672614				
B-828	233342	B-921	B 840751 847500	B-1037	461571 461662				
B-828	B 605251 605461	B-922	374909 374920	B-1037	129912 129913				
B-828	B 692435 692482	B-925	27163 27168	B-1041	B 92331 92470				
B-828	B 837945 838500	B-925	307819	B-1041	B 803411 804000				
B-829	B 88772 88837	B-926	B 284827 284834	B-1041	B 845251 845600				
B-830	B 81460 81463	B-926	874641 874674	B-1045	578206 578223				
B-830	61628 61655	B-928	275845 275896	B-1046	960808 960824				
B-830	681015 681021	B-928	195001 195011	B-1047	632215 632233				
B-830	790036 790500	B-928	470995 471000	B-1048	127164 127255				
B-830	791101 791250	B-929	B 304637 304649	B-1048	B 140696 140757				
B-830	791566 793901	B-929	317408	B-1049	B 778501 778626				
B-830	794251 795000	B-930	B 290143 290144	B-1050	B 43060 43132				
B-830	796501 796669	B-930	389774 389781	B-1051	B 229732 229735				
B-832	B 87263 87300	B-932	176764	B-1051	B 506378 506501				
B-832	B 89301 89310	B-932	794153 794163	B-1052	413803 413825				
B-832	B 805022 805458	B-933	413581 413600	B-1054	801695 801700				
B-832	B 806407 807000	B-933	577379	B-1055	B 230797				
B-832	B 807001 807349	B-934	793152 793156	B-1055	B 635052 635230				
B-833	B 266747 266754	B-936	B 236268 236273	B-1057	507505 507520				
B-833	B 287833 287840	B-936	407209 407217	B-1061	B 59830 59841				
B-833	732934 732948	B-937	591932 591957	B-1061	9292				



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
415-419637, 639.		643-257037-040.		617, 634, 711, 750, 767,		1005-825059-060.		351-360, 366.	
418-985325.		645-320132.		794, 845, 944, 954, 978,		1030-185706-710.		573-56540.	
441-584857.		646-129621.		998, 793010, 028, 194,		1041-92374, 92426.		595-124631-640.	
442-740299-314, 909775,		654-873221.		308, 320, 441, 588, 780,		1062-318378.		617-707082.	
832, 858, 867.		657-404681-682.		840, 871, 900, 794251,		1067-891916-920.		669-89778-780.	
446-250743, 745, 748-750.		659-85905.		287, 382, 638, 680, 721,		1069-318857, 859.		808-303048.	
466-919622.		691-742340.		788, 878, 963, 973.		1080-559459.		829-88755-870.	
474-196627, 638.		700-563876.		B-830-684215, 236, 665, 719,		1088-621730.		830-61556-61594.	
477-991010.		702-108347.		686528.		1132-342718.		850-32751, 32814-815.	
487-84059 - 060, 061,		703-411802, 812, 822-825.		832-805114, 249, 452,		1135-270506.		1020-322241-245.	
84130, 969069.		725-843082.		806464, 491-493, 642,		1141-151623.		1055-230795.	
501-66241, 260, 291, 66373,		738-654546.		707, 786, 830, 929,		1147-133263.			
66443, 100323 - 330,		763-250143.		807284, 87269, 292,		1154-31019, 717921, 939636.			
784190, 262, 282, 291,		781-752419-420.		87419, 89310, 89348, 434,					
314, 348.		799-770429-430, 438.		445, 806871.					
505-601671, 688.		808-303048, 057-060, 063-		837-982850.					
539-652296, 301.		065, 069.		854-70401.					
552-206873.		824-760223.		861-860385.					
557-198036-037.		826-783590.		865-885981-990.					
566-555335.		828-838107, 151, 441.		887-722178.					
569-819621.		829-88755 - 88770, 828,		889-468328.					
592-499147, 160.		829527.		905-512718.					
607-169041.		B-830-790122, 226, 324, 401,		965-707971-975, 812311.					
611-15957.		404, 484, 792007, 036.		406.					
613-302980.		058, 090, 225, 307, 309,		994-557803.					
618-893949.		377, 416, 421, 510, 561.		1000-813478, 643, 839.					

### GIVE AND TAKE

(Continued from page 571)

in this broad land of ours. To our mind, at present the reactionaries are in the saddle and unless this trend can be stopped or reversed labor is in for a battle that will require the active interest and participation of every individual member to offset.

### AMERICAN CONTINENTS PARLEY

(Continued from page 575)

between governments, employers, and workers, which is achieved in the organization today as the result of the unremitting work of 20 years and which, as the governing body has pointed out, it will be so important to maintain during the difficult period that is likely to follow immediately upon the termination of hostilities, if we are to look forward to an orderly world."

### EARLY DIAGNOSIS

(Continued from page 572)

day, leading normal lives, had cancers removed years ago. The American College of Surgeons has records of over 29,000 such cases.

In short, a large number of cancers can and should be recognized early and removed promptly.

Third, *inexperience* on the part of certain doctors, whose familiarity with cancer in its early stages has been limited. These men may see not more than one or two cases of cancer a year, in the course of a general family practice. With every honest intention to do the best they can for their patients, they may, through lack of training or through lack of familiarity with this form of disease, fail to recognize the condition in its early stages. When cancer is suspected, it is therefore wise to have the opinions of two or three experienced men. If there is still doubt, it is also wise to submit to excision of the suspected lesion *for microscopical examination, which after all is the only positive means of diagnosis.*

Lack of money is no excuse. State and city boards of health and other institutions have facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Throughout the United States there are modern, well-equipped general hospitals with doctors of wide experience in charge of each department, as well as

special hospitals which deal solely with cancer cases. Trained pathologists are employed by these general and special hospitals and by state boards of health to make microscopical examinations of suspected tissue and so furnish the surgeon with positive information as to whether the tumor or sore is actually cancerous and if so of what sort.

Like surgery, radium and x-ray are safe only in the hands of thoroughly trained men. Conversely poor surgery and poorly administered radiotherapy, i. e. x-ray or radium and its emanations, obviously may do more harm than good.

### RESEARCH SEEKS NEW CURE

This is the cancer problem as we see it today. Thousands of lives can surely be saved by early recognition and prompt treatment.

The public must be educated so as to appreciate all these points for their own protection, consequently concerted public support must be given to:

1. Organizations for the education of the laity, and of the less experienced members of the medical profession. (Early recognition.)
2. Well equipped and competently staffed hospitals. (Prompt and efficient treatment.)
3. More institutions for the care of hopeless cancer patients.
4. Research laboratories from which, we hope, will some day come a selective chemical or serum which will kill the malignant cells without harming the cells of normal tissues.

Research means the study of spontaneous cancers in animals, similar to those we see in man. In the laboratory, experiments can be conducted on these animal tumors by the biologist, the pathologist, the physicist, the chemist, the worker with radium and x-rays. Recently, the study of tissue cultures, that is, the maintenance of living cancer cells in glass containers filled with nutritive fluids, has shown that these pieces of cancer tissue can be kept alive indefinitely and studied at first hand.

It is in research that the great hope lies. Yet the aggregate funds so far available for the study of cancer are pitifully small in comparison with the funds available for research in the more lucrative fields of industrial chemistry or

of electricity. It has been correctly pointed out that a man with seven or eight years scientific training in research now commands about the same wages as a floor walker in a department store.

It must be made possible for many research men to work constantly, each at some specific phase of the problem, and each sharing with the other such new information as he may acquire. What we need is adequate equipment and adequate salaries, so that the right type of scientists can devote years—or a lifetime—to the problem.

All this requires the generous intelligent cooperation of the public. Certainly the American public will not fail in the face of a disease which challenges us so menacingly as cancer.

### SPEAKING OF BUSINESS AGENTS

(Continued from page 577)

Stamps and Red Cross drives; they aided the War Department in locating horses and mules, and animal feed.

In the course of time the work of the county agent has extended to include soil conservation, crop rotation, soil erosion control, organization against drought evils, terracing, locating drought pasture, fertilizing demonstration and a multitude of related activities. The county agent has rendered valuable service to the A. A. A., the Farm Security Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Farm Credit Administration. The pressure of his duties has transformed the county agent from a "model farmer" who had achieved the mastery of a limited number of good farming practices by methods of trial and error, into a "book farmer" with a college education, a trained agricultural intelligence, supplemented with practical farm experience. Government has drawn upon this class of public servants for administrative, executive and policy-making aid.

The work of the county agent has been a principal factor in developing the efficiency of the American farmer. In spite of this valuable contribution, however, our perplexing economic system today confronts the county agent, as it does the skilled American worker, with unemployment as if in punishment for his increasing efficiency.





### SURE, WHY NOT?

The President says, "You'll eat your bird  
And cranberry sauce on the twenty-third!"  
The governor says, "Nix, not so fast!  
The thirtieth day for your repast!"  
Now, me, I'm never a guy to fuss or quibble,  
I say to the both of them, "Ich gebibble!"  
I'm a set-up for holidays, single or twain;  
So, let's have Thanksgiving over again!  
(Anyway, turkey, the feathered freak,  
Always lasts over the following week.)

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Local Union No. 124.

\* \* \*

Many thanks, Mike, for this fine expression.

### LOCAL UNIONS ON PARADE

From early morn, in the rising sun;  
Hordes on hordes, a cavalcade,  
I saw them gather one by one,  
Local unions on parade.

Each face reflecting faith undying,  
In a cause by labor made,  
Flags unfurled, and banners flying,  
Local unions on parade.

From every office, kerchiefs waving,  
People watched the show we made.  
On every corner, people raving  
Praised the unions on parade.

Know, now, Brothers, by this token,  
Labor's strength will never fade;  
If we march in lines unbroken,  
Local unions on parade.

MICHAEL R. CARLOZZI,  
Local Union No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### OLD TIMER

You've laid aside your spurs, Old Timer,  
Your safety belt and line,  
But you'll be with us ever  
As the evening stars that shine.

Yes, your working days are through, Old  
Timer,  
You've earned a rest, God knows,  
But we'll miss you out there on the line  
Through summer's heat and winter's snows.

They talk of pioneers, Old Timer,  
In high school history books,  
But you were just as great as they  
When you fastened up your hooks.

I guess that they don't read about it  
In the school room history class,  
But didn't you string the first wire  
Across the Coyote Pass?

Didn't you run the first cable, Old Timer,  
Across Port Susan Bay?  
Didn't you connect the service  
That lighted Scenic Way?

As you sit there in your armchair, Old  
Timer,  
And live those days again,  
Pull upon your pipe and say,  
"Now I remember when . . ."

Please excuse us now, old boy,  
If in haste we part from you—  
You see, your blood runs in our veins,  
We, too, have things to do!

HENRY PEARSON,  
L. U. B-77, Everett, Wash.



### SOLUTION

Some people know not of recreation  
Which could give them lots of joy,  
But keep right on a-plugging  
Like a machine or mechanical toy.  
Their routine is set up at sunrise,  
And off to work they go,  
Then get home at 7 p. m.  
Just to make a little dough.  
After dinner they're too tired  
To amuse the wife and kids,  
This is the start of family trouble  
For which no man does bid.  
Jobs, it seems, are hard to get  
In this day and age,  
Because of the economic system  
Which seeks to lower the wage.  
When big business shortens hours  
And gives the worker a little more pay  
This will put more men to work  
And for big business, make it pay.  
For the man who works less hours  
Is always at his productive peak,  
For this there is only one solution—  
It's the 30 hour week.

JOHN F. LINK,  
Local Union No. B-3, New York City.

\* \* \*

### SWEET MUSIC

High in the air I hear the moaning wind go  
past,  
A cool summer breeze or a cold wint'ry blast  
Listening to the soft hum of the wires in the  
autumn breeze,  
That hang on the poles made from God's own  
trees—  
That's the kind of music I hope I may hear  
From morning to night through many a busy  
year.

JOHN AIKEN,  
Local Union No. B-309, East St. Louis, Ill.

\* \* \*

### REVISED PROVERBS

"Don't put off till tomorrow what you can do  
today"—  
A couple of bucks if you borrow, dig right in  
and pay.  
"He who hesitates is lost"—  
And he who speeds his neck will bust!  
"When the cat's away the mice will play"—  
While the rats their tricks will play  
Ignoring all in their way!  
"Don't bite the hand that feeds you"—  
Don't balk the union that leads you!

ABE GLICK,  
Local Union No. B-3, New York City.



### SHE SHO' IS

"Long Pete" from Paterson, N. J., tells  
this one:

Sambo and Rastus, two colored gentlemen,  
knew not how to tell time. Nevertheless,  
Sambo bought a dollar watch of reputable  
make. Occasionally he'd look at it, pretending  
to his friends his worldly wisdom. It came to  
pass one day that Rastus asked,

"What time is it, what time?"

Sambo proudly produced his timepiece  
from a vest pocket for Rastus to read and  
said,

"Dere it is, man, dere it is!"

Rastus retorted, "I'se be ding-busted if it  
ain't."

WILLIAM E. HANSON,  
Local Union No. 103.

\* \* \*

I got this from another fellow on the job,  
Bill Mullen, an alec in the employ of the  
Boston Elevated:

A carpenter was passing between a double  
row of cars, whistling "Sweet Mystery of  
Life," and beating time by slapping a hand-  
saw against the side of his leg. Evidently  
the thought of the third rail must have  
slipped his memory because the whistling  
suddenly ceased in the midst of a terrific dis-  
play of fireworks.

After the smoke had cleared away, the  
carpenter was still standing there, intact, but  
of his saw, which had made contact with the  
third rail, nothing remained but the wooden  
handle which he held in his hand for wit-  
nesses to observe.

For those who had any doubt what hap-  
pened, he said, he'd demonstrate again—if  
anybody would lend him a saw—but nobody  
volunteered.

WILLIAM E. HANSON,  
Local Union No. 103.

\* \* \*

### HAIL TELEVISION!

The veil of mystery lifts at last  
On the greatest of science's toys,  
Television is turning the corner fast  
And make no mistake about it, boys,

Its far-seeing eye has a power great,  
To see all events, no matter where,  
And reproduce them, while you wait,  
To view the scenes from your easy chair.

To dad this will mean a "ringside seat,"  
Junior will see the "Lone Ranger," riding  
by;

Mother too, will have many a treat,  
While Sis, at movie heroes can gaze and  
sigh.

This newest member of the "electrical art,"  
Though yet young, is on its way,  
Destined to play an important part  
In the lives of us mortals each passing day.

P. K.,  
L. U. No. B-1010.

\* \* \*

???

Why all this fuss about what date,  
To put the turkey on a plate?  
November thirty or twenty-third,  
My only worry is getting a bird.

LINEMAN LENNIE,  
Local Union No. B-702.



# THIS LITTLE GIRL WILL HAVE



# A HAPPY CHRISTMAS

*but*

Tuberculosis is still the greatest killer of youth . . . and takes *fifty per cent more girls* than boys between the ages of 15 and 25!

Two modern aids that help the physician detect tuberculosis in its earliest, *curable* stage are the tuberculin test and the chest X-ray.

Your purchases of Christmas Seals make it possible, not only to teach people that tuberculosis is preventable and curable, but to look for early stages of this dread disease among children who *seem to be* in good health.

So from now 'til Christmas, mail no letter—send no package—unless it is decorated with the Christmas symbol that saves lives!

## BUY



## CHRISTMAS SEALS

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis  
Associations in the United States